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## MR. MELLON BACKS RAIL CREDIT PLAN TO HELP SERVICE

Secretary of Treasury Foresees  
Rise of Securities to Their  
Normal Value as Country  
Recovers From Depression

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special).—Extension of government credit to the railroads in order to hasten the possibility of more efficient public service at lower cost, in accordance with the proposal recently advanced by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, appears to be receiving serious consideration from government officials, although there are as yet no definite plans as to what form this credit should take. One thing has been emphasized, however. There will be no actual advance of money by the government.

The railroad situation was discussed today by several government officials. Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, in adding his endorsement to Mr. Hoover's recent recommendation of government guarantees of credit to enable the roads to "catch up" in the matter of construction and equipment, declared a firm belief in a return of prosperity to the railroads.

### Readiness Essential

It is essential that the railroads be ready to meet this revival, Mr. Mellon declared. It is admitted, he said, that most of them are now in "an extremely run down condition," and also that their present impaired credit and the unwillingness of the public to invest in railroad securities prevent the necessary increase of equipment. For many years, said Mr. Mellon, railroad development has not kept pace with the growth of the country.

Mr. Mellon agrees with Secretary Hoover that a government guarantee of railroad credit will do more than anything else to bring up the value of the securities and that it is advisable at the present time. The first and most important step in such a program, he indicated, would be to put in shape the financial relations of the government and the carriers, in order that the roads may have the advantage of government backing of their securities and the settlement of government obligations.

### Only a Matter of Time

The Secretary declared that he had seen the railroads come back to normal and that the permanent damage at the present time is not as great as it was only a matter of time until the conditions would lead to re-employment credit independent of the government's action. But in order to bridge the gap, federal action would, in Mr. Mellon's opinion, be advised.

The government guarantee, according to Secretary Hoover's idea, would take the form of a Treasury guarantee of equipment trust certificates. The government, said Mr. Hoover today, has already placed its credit behind the farmer, through the War Finance Corporation and the Farm Loan Board, and the extension of similar credit to the roads would, in his opinion, be a parallel case. The resultant activity in construction would be of incalculable value in relieving unemployment and stimulating business recovery, he asserted.

## Sport for Sport's Sake in the Colleges, Demanded by Coach

Chicago University Director Says He Chose Garret at Yale  
Instead of \$1000 a Month in Baseball

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (Special).—A. A. Stagg, athletic director of the University of Chicago, who, when a star baseball player at Yale, was forced by his finances to hold himself to 25 cents a day for three meals and spent one winter in a garret without a fire, wrapping his best clothes around himself for warmth as he studied, broke a rule of his life today to make a public speech. He did it because he wanted to tell a gathering of Chicago business men something about amateurism and professionalism in college athletics.

"Were it not for there being so much discussion of the issue, I would not have come here today," Coach Stagg told the Chicago City Club. "My 30 years at the University of Chicago have been spent chiefly in work, and I have done little talking. It was partly in the hope of shedding a little light on the question that I consented to speak."

"I do feel very strongly on this matter and my feelings have been the accumulation of all these years of work with young men. It dates back to when I played at Yale as an amateur, when it was possible for me to be a professional and receive a great deal. My funds were short and for a time I limited my expenditures for breakfast to 5 cents, and 10 cents for lunch and 10 cents for supper. I lived in a garret with no fire in my early period at Yale. So I know what it means to make some sacrifice. I was offered \$1000 a month to pitch for three months, but I preferred to play as amateur."

Turning then to his general theme, Coach Stagg said:

"There is absolutely nothing wrong in any student using his athletic skill

## NAVY YARD FORCES LESSENED AS BATTLESHIP WORK STOPS

Order Halting Construction Makes Possible Laying Off of  
Thousands of Employees in Various Cities—Relief  
Measures Promised to Meet Resulting Unemployment

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special).—Approximately 4000 men will be out of employment temporarily as the result of an order issued by the Navy Department stopping work on battleships under construction, a step made necessary by the agreement among the nations reached at the Conference on Limitation of Armament to scrap a fixed amount of their fighting tonnage. Four yards, including those at Washington and Boston, are said to be affected by the order.

While it was known in a general way that to reduce the number of fighting ships would mean a reduction in the work done by mechanics, the men were unprepared for an order of such sweeping character and sent out so promptly. Some of them had vaguely anticipated a long delay while the treaties made their slow way through the Senate. One thousand three hundred and fifty men were laid off today in the Washington Navy Yard, most of whom belong to the International Association of Machinists. The president of District No. 44 within whose jurisdiction the Washington Navy Yard comes, and Fred M. Zihlman (R.), Representative from Maryland, called upon Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, today to make representations regarding the effect that the laying off of so large a body of workers in one city without any previous notice would have, especially at a time when it was so difficult to find employment. They were referred by Mr. Roosevelt to the chief of ordnance, who assured them that the department would do whatever it could to relieve the situation.

### Relief Plans Previously Urged

Officers of the union assert that they have been requesting the department to lay plans to relieve the situation which now exists as a matter of social engineering and to provide a program which would enable the men to get other work before the results of the limitation of armament went into effect. Government work, which is now let out on private contract,

## Pittsburgh Police Ban "Third Degree"

Prisoners Must Be Treated as  
Human Beings, Says Order

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 9.—"Third degree" methods for obtaining confessions have been placed under a strict ban in Pittsburgh. John C. Calhoun, superintendent of police, announced, following a conference with George W. McCandless, director of public safety.

The "third degree" method is said to have been used in many police stations of the city, and a number of confessions obtained in this way, according to the police, have been thrown out of court trials.

The new order stipulated that prisoners, no matter what offense they may be charged with, must be treated as human beings. They must not be kept incommunicado for several days in out-of-the-way stations. Superintendent Calhoun said.

## GERMAN OFFICIALS REMAIN INFLEXIBLE

Refuse to Reinstate 5000 Strikers  
—Retaliation Is Deplored by  
Moderate Opinion, Due to the  
Fairness Shown by the Men

BERLIN, Feb. 9. (Special by Wire).

Dr. Wirth, the Chancellor, tonight defended in the Reichstag the government's attitude on the strike. His speech was repeatedly interrupted by Communists and extreme Socialists who complained of the government's harshness to the strikers.

The municipal workers who struck today, the complete collapse of the strike is ascribed to the firmness of Chief Burgomaster Boes, who resolutely demanded and obtained unconditional surrender of the men. He now refuses to reinstate 5000 strikers on the ground that their places have been already filled by unemployed.

Much bitterness has been caused by that decision among the strikers, and naturally the Communist press is quick to use it for political capital.

So admirable has been the temper of the German working class, strikers and non-strikers, and so unresponsive have they been, as was especially emphasized in recent cables to The Christian Science Monitor, to the agitation of extremists that any retaliation against the strikers would be unwise as certain to create bitterness.

The firmness of the authorities in both disputes, under review, wins almost unanimous approval and will doubtless mean the further discrediting in Germany of the already discredited strike weapon to remedy economic grievances.

Extreme Communist and Socialist newspapers do not now disguise the fact that the movement throughout was exclusively economic and never for one moment raised political issues.

Banker reproached leveled against the government and Dr. Wirth personally, that he capitulated before the strikers, had no foundation, for the government, on the question which prevented the earlier settlement, namely the question of punishment of the strikers, remained firm.

Celebrated Pearl Necklace Bought

PARIS, Feb. 9. (By The Associated Press).—The celebrated pearl necklace which once belonged to Maria Theresa, Queen of Hungary, and which has been on display here, has been bought by a French collector for 2,000,000 francs (\$300,000). The necklace was bought by a French collector for 2,000,000 francs (\$300,000). The necklace was bought by a French collector for 2,000,000 francs (\$300,000).

New Dispute in Texas-Arizona

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 9.—According to a high official in the Peruvian Foreign Office, there has been revival of hostilities against Peruvians in the Tacna-Arica zone. The Chilean authorities are said to have notified the Peruvians to leave within 20 days. More than 450 Peruvians are declared to be listed for expulsion. It was added that the Peruvians are said to have been withdrawn.

could be done in the government yards which are well equipped for it, they claim.

The machinists' delegation urged that the men who are now laid off on furlough without pay through cessation of work on the big guns be given temporary work on smaller guns and other equipment for auxiliary craft that is to be retained. If this could be done, the men could gradually get out as they found work, especially when spring opens up and industrial conditions show the improvement that is hoped for.

Construction work has been suspended on 14 capital ships, 11 of which will be scrapped or converted to merchant ships. Sentence has thus been passed on eight super-dreadnaughts and six battle cruisers. All ordnance work designed for the vessels affected also has been suspended. The building operations halted have cost the government approximately \$5,000,000 a month, it is estimated. The capital ship retained under the general order was the Colorado, which is more than 90 per cent finished.

### One to Be Completed

While work was ordered stopped on the West Virginia and the Washington, one of these vessels, which one will be decided later, is to be completed and, with the Colorado, will make up the two battleships of the "West Virginia class," which are to take the place of the Delaware and North Dakota, which will be scrapped on their completion, according to the terms of the treaty.

Of the six battle cruisers affected, two will be converted into airplane carriers, but the work of conversion will not start until after the treaties have been ratified.

Two obsolete pre-dreadnaughts already have been sold for junk and others will be disposed of without waiting for the ratification of the treaty, as they have no military value. A special technical board is at work on the details for scrapping the vessels to be thus treated when the treaty goes into effect.

## FRANCE REPORTED BARGAINING WITH GENOA CONFERENCE

Nation Plays for Time to Rally  
Support in Europe and Latin  
America—Beneficiaries of  
Treaties—Evolve Solidarity

PARIS, Feb. 9. (Special Cable).—It is now generally acknowledged that M. Poincaré demands a postponement of the Genoa conference for three months, but this period may be taken as open to discussion. What is stated in official circles as probable is a reunion in April—that is, two months from now and one month later than the date originally proposed. Obviously Great Britain is against delay but a compromise will be attempted by both sides.

The attitude of M. Poincaré, though clearly defined since his appointment, for the first time causes no surprise. He has shown his hostility to an early meeting in many ways. His note to Great Britain, which it is understood he means to publish immediately, was read to the Foreign Commission of the Chamber. It is regarded as a clear statement of French views following the lines of forecast already given.

### M. Viviani Supports Premier

M. Viviani in the commission puts forward a motion supporting the policy of M. Poincaré and particularly insisting on participation of the League of Nations, in order to bring in the Latin republics of South America, which are not invited. It is believed, however, that provided France can obtain two clear months to prepare the ground and rally allies to her viewpoint, the conditions of the note will not be strictly maintained.

M. Poincaré takes up the bargaining position. It is especially observed that France should be able to obtain the support of central European countries, for any menace from revision of the treaties. Treaty necessarily menaces all other treaties, which are dependent, on it in many respects. Thus France will make diplomatic arrangements with Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Poland, besides Belgium and possibly, in spite of present appearances, with Italy. If a sort of doctrine of solidarity of treaties is established, France will enjoy a powerful diplomatic position. It is in this direction that quiet work is being done.

### Full Preparation Urged

In the meantime, the long preparation of the Washington Conference is being argued as a precedent. France failed to prepare for the Genoa conference, and the other countries, opinion hardened against Mr. Lloyd George's method of pretending to settle complex problems in three days at Spa, San Remo, or Genoa without careful preliminary discussions. The King's speech in England reawakens indignation because of references to peace, which, presumably, is not the peace of treaties. M. Poincaré wants to be able to pose deliberately, without any possibility of subsequent surprise, by means of a definite program of the conference. If there is a quarrel at Genoa, due to an ambiguous agenda, the Franco-British entente will be irreparably ruptured.

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### Most Pronounced Critics

Among the Democratic senators who were most pronounced in criticism of the Albany remarks were Henry F. Ashurst, Arizona; Furnifold Simmons, North Carolina; William H. King, of Utah, and A. O. Stanley of Kentucky.

Senator Selden P. Spencer (R.) of Missouri, who led the fight against ousting Mr. Newberry, threw himself before peace can be restored to India.

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Drawn from photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington.

### General Smuts

South African Premier whose invaluable services during the recent Anglo-Irish negotiations have prompted authorities in London to put his name forward as a possible arbitrator in the boundary dispute between North and South Ireland.

## NEWBERRY DEBATE BITTER IN SENATE

George Wharton Pepper's Recent  
Criticism of Democrats Who  
Voted for Unseating Makes  
Him Target for Their Attack

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special).—The extent to which the Newberry issue is to become material for the Democratic campaign on the Republican stronghold in the 1922 congressional elections was further indicated today, when debate on the case was revived with a bitterness which revealed all of the inflammable character of the material.

Remarks uttered by Senator George Wharton Pepper (R.), of Pennsylvania, at Albany on Wednesday night thrust the issue to the floor of the Senate early in the day, with the Democrats as assailants, and later on afforded Senator Pepper, who is the successor of Senator Boies Penrose, an opportunity to make his first address in the Chamber in defense of the Albany speech.

Sensor Pepper's allegation that the Democrats who had voted for the unseating of Senator Newberry had "dishonored themselves" provoked the resentment which precipitated vigorous interchanges on the floor. Senator Henry Ashurst (D.), of Arizona, asserted that Senator Pepper in his Albany address had used language which he would not have dared to use on the floor of the United States Senate, and expressed the hope that the press had misquoted the junior Senator from Pennsylvania.

### Refusal to Withdraw Charge

Reaching the Senate later in the afternoon, Senator Pepper stood pat on what he was reported to have said. He did not question the accuracy of reports, adding, "I furnished the press with an abstract of my remarks, and I assume it was published as I gave it." He refused to withdraw his charge that the Democrats had "dishonored" themselves by their conduct in the Newberry case. The repetition increased the Democratic sentiment which already had reached the boiling point.

"When I came to the Senate," said the Pennsylvania senator, "I assumed that the Newberry case would be settled on its merits and that senators would look upon it in a judicial way. Instead, I found that the Democratic side of the chamber was making it a partisan, party matter, and that their action was party action. It was not approached as I thought the case would be and should be approached."

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## ULSTER DEMANDS IMMEDIATE RETURN OF KIDNAPED MEN

Sir Dawson Bates Remonstrates  
With Viceroy About Delay—  
More Constables and Soldiers  
Carried Off by Raiders

BELFAST, Feb. 9. (By The Associated Press).—Additional kidnappings occurred today in County Fermanagh. Four class "B" special constables were kidnapped in the Rosslea district. They were taken in the direction of Ballybay, where it is believed other prisoners are being kept.

Five special constables and four soldiers, fully armed, while on their way to Enniskillen to bring back the men wounded at Newton Butler in the early morning, were captured while passing through Monaghan. The car was surrounded and seized by a party of armed men.

### Major Miles Released

Sir Dawson Bates, the Ulster Home Secretary, today addressed a strong remonstrance to the Viceroy about the delay in releasing the kidnapped Unionists, and demanding that they be set free immediately. Sir James Craig, the Premier, also made similar representations to the British Cabinet.

Major Miles of South Donegal, one of the prisoners taken by the raiders of Northern Irish counties yesterday, returned to his home today. Others from the same area are reported to have been released.

The wife of Ivan Carson, former high sheriff of Fermanagh, who was kidnapped on Wednesday, received a letter from him today. The message, which bore no address, said the writer had no cause for anxiety. It develops that he is a relative of Lord Carson, the former Ulster leader, and commanded a patrol of specials in the Fermanagh encounter with the raiders.

### Telephone Wires Cut

Large numbers of trees were felled over a wide area, apparently in preparation for raiding operations, and many trenches were dug along the Fermanagh and Monaghan borders. The operations were so extensive that it is believed hundreds of men were engaged in them.

Telephone and telegraph wires were cut yesterday in the affected districts and communication is still uncertain, but a county inspector of police who returned this forenoon from a tour of the lines said no reprisals had been attempted overnight by the Unionists.

A British regiment, transferred from Free State territory, was due to reach Enniskillen within a few days, and it was reported today the transfer would be expedited.

### Forces Move Toward Border

The forces began to move toward the border yesterday following news of the raids. The roads leading southward from Belfast today presented scenes of activity, motor trucks and armored cars bearing the so-called "A" and "B" specials toward the border. Accompanying them were other trucks with stores and ammunition.

No communication was possible with Enniskillen in consequence of the wires from this city being cut. Colonel Wickham, commanding the Ulster Specials, has received a communication from Dublin Castle stating that the Provisional Government is sending special officers to investigate the kidnapping. The number of men held captive is placed at 200 by the Northern Whig, Unionist newspaper, which adds:

"They are being held at the mercy of men who, as the events of the last two years have shown, are capable of atrocities as vile as any that Bolsheviki or Bashibazouks ever committed."

"Viscount Fitzalan is as powerless to prevent the rapid spread of anarchy in the South or to protect the peace-securer."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

## IS KENYA COLONY THE KEY TO CONSTANT TURMOIL IN INDIA?

Secretary of Indian Overseas Association Believes It Is  
and That Wise Policy of Concessions in East  
Africa Would Do Much to Relieve the Situation

LONDON, Feb. 9. (Special Cable).—H. S. L. Polak, secretary of the Indian Overseas Association, considers that the fundamental cause of the present trouble in India is racial rather than political and that the key to the situation lies in Kenya Colony. "The case of the Indians in East Africa is regarded in India as the acid test of the sincerity of statesmen's protestations to Indians of British citizenship," Mr. Polak states, adding that, contrary to recommendations of the dominion premiers at the imperial conference in London, equal rights of citizenship had not yet been conferred on the Indian inhabitants of Kenya.

Among the Indian population far more stress is laid on the nonfulfillment of promises in East Africa than on the endeavor to make the Indian Reform Act workable. The natives of India are in close touch with Kenya Colony affairs and regard it as the test of British sincerity.

While heartily deprecating Mahatma Gandhi's program of civil disobedience, Mr. Polak considers that the Indian crisis is partly a result of Mr. Gandhi's preaching. Mr. Polak is a personal friend of Mr. Gandhi, but is awake to his failings.

The British Government, Mr. Polak says, has to solve three vital problems



NO LACK FOUND OF  
EUROPEAN MARKET

Credit Extension Called Unnecessary to Finance Increased Purchases of Food Products, in Opinion of Herbert Hoover

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special).—Recent agitation from agricultural groups here demanding extension of credit to European countries to finance increased purchases of food products, and insisting that alleged lack of a European market is a prime factor in the plight of the American farmer, received a severe blow today in the form of a statement by Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, that agricultural expert statistics for 1921 are conclusive proof that no such credit extension is necessary or advisable.

These statistics, published today by the Department of Commerce, show the widespread impression that agricultural exports declined sharply during 1921 to be fallacious, and based upon the fact that prices fell off to a considerable degree, although "we exported the largest volume of principal agricultural products of any year in our history," Europe having purchased twice the quantity of these products that she did in 1915. The agricultural expert statistics of the American farmers, the department report points out, "cannot be due to a lack of foreign trade."

## Report Is Final Answer

This report, according to Mr. Hoover, "is the final answer to those who are asking for the establishment of international credit machinery permitting Europe to increase her purchases of American agricultural products. In his opinion no amount of government credit would have increased the flow of food supplies to Europe in 1921, in view of the fact that Europe showed her ability to finance all needed food imports, and did it "in greater degree than ever before."

Outside of Russia, there was no food shortage in Europe during the year, he asserted. International credit or lack of it did not enter as a factor into the importation of American agricultural products, it was intimated by Secretary Hoover, however much it may have hampered trade along other lines.

## Agricultural Leaders Stand

The importance of establishing international credit machinery, which would enlarge the European market and thereby save the fortunes of the American farmer has been increasingly emphasized by agricultural leaders here in recent months. Recently the national agricultural conference considered resolutions, urging upon Congress an immediate investigation of the need for such machinery. The stressed the importance to the farmer of enlarging the European market.

The report of the Department is taken as an important commentary on such proposals, emphasizing as it does, facts such as the following: 90 per cent of American agricultural products are normally consumed at home, so that a little variation in home consumption is a much larger factor than a variation in the foreign trade; there has been no decrease in the consumption of wheat in foreign markets due to their economic distress, the indications being that wheat consumption will continue to increase; western and central Europe are rapidly recovering their normal production, lessening the demand for credit to buy American food products.

NEW JERSEY SERVICE  
MEN IN INSTITUTIONS  
TO HAVE A ROLL CALL

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9 (Special).—A listing of former service men in all state institutions, charitable and otherwise, was ordered today by Governor Edwards. The purpose is to avert the possibility of any former soldier or sailor, resident of this or any other state, who may have been stranded here since his discharge, from being harmed through lack of knowledge as to his rights under the law.

The Governor will forward the list to Director C. R. Forbes of the United States Veterans Bureau in Washington, so that officials in that department may arrange to get in touch with the men. The heads of state institutions will send to the Governor the names and addresses of the veterans and their present condition. It is pointed out that in some cases men who have been charged with minor offenses offered no defense, or were unable to do so, and were committed to penal institutions, where they remained for some time before their identity and war records were disclosed.

PARIS BANK FAILURE  
NOT SYMPTOMATIC

PARIS, Feb. 9 (Special).—The smash of another bank, the old established Banque Laffont, gives rise to the most pessimistic rumors, completely devoid of foundation. There is hope, although the doors have been closed to the public, that the failure is not definitive. Negotiations to save the bank are proceeding. Other French banks, in a spirit of solidarity, are considering the possibility of bankruptcy, which can only be damaging to general credit. The cause of the difficulties is simple enough. The establishment has invested in industrial affairs which have failed in value. Unfortunate rumors are reinforced by the fact that today the rate of exchange was against France but it is untrue that other banks are in peril. Indeed, the Cabinet Council meeting this morning considered measures to be taken to stop false news being circulated at the Bourse, in Paris, and in the provinces. There is a veritable campaign, the telephone being used, to assure commercial men to withdraw funds from certain establishments.

POWER TO REGULATE  
LABOR IN NEW YORK  
MAY PROVOKE FIGHT

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special).—Lines are being drawn for a sharp fight over the proposed bill drawn up by the Chamber of Commerce of New York State, giving to the State Industrial Commission broad powers in the handling of Labor unions and the prevention of strikes and lockouts.

Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor is reported to be heading the fight of union Labor leaders against the bill, while its advocates claim it to be in line with the message of Governor Miller to the Legislature a year ago in which he recommended that the State Industrial Commission "be clothed with authority to investigate Labor conditions and to deal with Labor disputes."

Generally speaking the bill gives to the Industrial Commission authority to investigate and settle Labor disputes and supervise the taking of all strike and lockout votes. Unions would be required to make statements each month to the commission and to open their records and accounts for state audit.

NEWBERRY DEBATE  
BITTER IN SENATE

(Continued from Page 1)

into the debate, and in a secular vein expressed his sympathy for Senator Ashurst's resentment over criticism of the Democratic vote in the Newberry case.

"If the junior Senator from Pennsylvania characterizes in gentlemanly and parliamentary language, as I know he would, the unfortunate, misguided and unfounded action of the Democratic side with reference to the Newberry case, I should indorse it unqualifiedly," said Senator Spencer. Senator Ashurst resumed his criticism of Senator Pepper, charging that he had "seen fit to apply the most opprobrious epithets to his own colleagues, had seen fit, so the papers say, to charge them with moral cowardice and dishonor, and the junior Senator from Pennsylvania had been in the public eye only two days when the vote was taken."

Senate Dignity Defended

Mr. Ashurst launched forth into a defense of the dignity of the Senate. In course of this defense he referred to the Armstrong Day celebration and criticized the picking of the senators in the line of march.

Senator Stanley, taking this cue, said, "The Senator from Arizona has very pertinently and very properly commented upon the disposition to relegate the legislative department of the government to that subordinate position in the public eye which it actually occupies in the transactions of public business. Is the Senator surprised that the time has come when the heads of departments, when chief clerks in bureaus, who are really this country, should advise this formal, stately and comparatively innocuous assembly to go any back and sit down when there is something 'going' in the public eye. There was a time we enacted laws and those laws governed the country."

Referring to the activities of Senator Spencer in behalf of Mr. Newberry, Senator Stanley continued: "I never heard the Senator from Missouri make the charge that I did not agree with him on this great question stained themselves with dishonor. Has any senator from any state descended so low in the scale of dignity and citizenship that it can be told in the public press that he was guilty of dishonor when he voted that way, and charge made by a fellow senator. Shall he bend his back and ask for more blows, afraid he will lose some vote or get some bill defeated if he has the courage to present it? No, the dignity and honor of the Senate will be maintained. In your hearts when you open the door and consult that mentor, which all men carry, your conscience, you will say that you do not believe that the Senator from Pennsylvania made that speech and if he did make it, that he should not have made it. Every one of you will say that."

Senator Ashurst proposed that the Newberry resolution, which gave the Michigan Senator a clear title to his seat, and the speech of Senator Pepper be printed in parallel columns.

What Senator Pepper Said  
in Regard to Newberry Case

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—In his address at a Republican gathering here, Senator George Wharton Pepper of Pennsylvania made the following reference to the Newberry case: "When you realize the success attained by Senator Newberry's implacable enemy in mistating the issue to the public," he said; "when you realize how millions of good people in this country have been fooled by Ford's insidious publicity in believing that not themselves but the Michigan electorate had been duped, you will understand that it took a small degree of courage to face public moral condemnation which was as vehement as it was unjust. And in this test of moral courage every single Democrat in the Senate was found wanting. But not one soul was man enough to vote in accordance with his convictions. They mouthed about the honor of the Senate and the integrity of the individual and then they proceeded to tarnish that honor and flatter that integrity by voting like a flock of sheep. Every single Democrat voted slavishly to dishonor his own colleague for what an unimpeachable majority of the people of Michigan had done when, with full knowledge of all the facts, they freely registered their preference for Senator Newberry."

## MacNider to Tour Vermont

RANDOLPH, Me., Feb. 8.—Honored MacNider, national commander of the American Legion, who was the guest of the local post at a banquet last evening, left on the evening train for Boston. He will open a tour of Vermont posts Friday, this State being the forty-second he has visited since he became head of the legion.

JAPANESE IMMIGRATION HALT  
URGED BEFORE COMMITTEE

Californian Tells Group of Representatives That Such a Step Is a Requisite If Friendly Relations Are to Be Maintained With the Far Eastern Nation

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—If friendly relations with Japan are to be maintained, the United States Government "must effectively stop the continued admission of Japanese and the rapid increase of Japanese population," V. S. McClatchy, publisher of the Sacramento, (Cal.) Bee, declared in a statement today before the House Immigration Committee.

Urging federal action along the lines approved by the California Legislature in its memorial to Congress last year, Mr. McClatchy declared the gentlemen's agreement between this country and Japan should be canceled as failing to carry out the purposes for which it was made, and this country should by treaty or legislation accomplish the intent of that agreement.

Although immigration from other countries has been sharply curtailed under the percentage immigration act, Mr. McClatchy said, approximately 6500 Japanese have been permitted to come into the United States under the agreements since that legislation went into effect. While the immigration of Japanese "picture brides" has been stopped, "in deference to public protest," he said, there are now coming to this country "in still greater numbers" what he described as "excursion brides."

Mr. McClatchy asserted the Japanese in this country were "maintaining here a government within a government, most dangerous to American institutions." The citizenship of those born here is being "utilized largely for purposes of Japan," he declared, adding that of the 90,000 claimants as American citizens by registration up to last year, only 73 had applied for expatriation from Japan and only 64 had been granted it. Thousands are being "lost for loyalty to this country," Mr. McClatchy asserted, by returning to Japan at an early age to be educated there and later to reenter this country.

He said there were nearly 20,000 Japanese minors, natives of Hawaii, now temporarily resident in Japan, and between 10,000 and 15,000 who were natives of California.

lain, government leader in the House of Commons, regarding the kidnappings. Later the Prime Minister presided at a conference of the Cabinet officials. Mr. Griffith expects to return to Dublin tonight.

Spontaneous Action Is Not Surprising, Says Owen O'Duffy

DUBLIN, Feb. 9 (By The Associated Press).—Owen O'Duffy, chief of staff of the Irish Republican Army, has issued this statement: "That there should be spontaneous and determined action in Ulster is not surprising. The patience of our people there has been sorely tried lately by continued raids, arrests and tortures inflicted upon them by agents of the Northern Government."

"The majority of those in prison in Belfast and Derry are suffering because they carried out my orders while I was liaison officer—to protect the lives and property of (Roman) Catholic civilians from the ravages of Orange mobs when those who are entrusted with law and order refuse to give protection."

The statement concludes: "Let the Northern Government immediately release our prisoners. We have shown by our actions our desire to have peace; let the North show by similar action that they desire to have peace. Granted this, none will believe there would be difficulty in finding a common ground."

## Quiet Restored at Enniskillen

ENNISKILLEN, Ireland, Feb. 9.—Quiet has been completely restored here this forenoon. The roads are being closely patrolled. The Provisional Government, it is stated, has telegraphed instructions to the commander of the Irish Republican Army to release the prisoners taken during the raids.

## Two Prisoners Released

BELFAST, Feb. 9.—Two men of Aughnacloy, County Tyrone, who were taken prisoner yesterday by raiders, were released today.

POLICE FIRE ON  
MOB NEAR MADRAS

LONDON, Feb. 9 (By The Associated Press).—The British Indian police fired on a mob of 10,000 natives during a serious riot at Tiruvannamalai, about 85 miles southwest of Madras, in the Tanjore district, on Tuesday last, killing three persons and wounding eight others, says an Evening News dispatch from Madras, filed Tuesday and received today.

The superintendent of police, the deputy magistrate of Mayavaram, a nearby town, and some members of the reserve police force were wounded.

The situation in villages northeast of Madras is daily becoming more menacing, the dispatch adds. Indian congress volunteers in uniform, armed with bamboo staffs, are parading the streets, singing national airs and drilling openly. All this is done under the nose of the police. The women are participating in the demonstrations, rebuking the more backward among the men for their lack of enthusiasm.

Lumber Rates Competitive

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 9.—Rates on eastbound lumber cargoes from the Pacific northwest are to be on a competitive basis hereafter, the rate agreed on by the Pacific Eastbound Conference having been set aside. It was \$18 a ton on parcel lots and \$17 a ton on full cargoes. Coupled with the announcement is another that one local concern has closed, contracts to transport more than 30,000,000 feet of lumber a month to New York for several months to come.

Asked whether some of yesterday's raiders wore uniforms of the Provisional Government, Mr. Churchill replied that it could be shown that such uniforms had been handed over by the British Government to the Provisional Government for maintaining order and had been used by persons "in gross and violent breaches of the trust," that would be a matter of grave importance. But on the other hand, if the uniforms had been wrongfully acquired by the raiders that would be different, he added.

Conference in London

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Arthur Griffith, President of the Dail Eireann, went to Downing Street early today and conferred with the Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, and Austen Chamberlain.

GREAT BRITAIN MAY  
REASSURE FRANCE

King's Speech Confirms Previous Disposition Despite a Decided Cooling of British Opinion Over French Moods and Stan

LONDON, Feb. 9 (Special Cable).—Parliamentary discussion of the King's speech thus far tends to confirm the desire of the government to offer France a guarantee against aggression on the lines of the Joint Agreement of 1919 but there is a notable disinclination to extend the scope of its responsibilities. The debate also disclosed the existence of opposition to the pact in any shape or form, particularly on the part of Labor and supporters of the League of Nations. Lord Robert Cecil regards the pact as an infringement of the prerogatives of the League. Outside of Parliament there is a considerable weakening of the enthusiasm of public opinion for the pact.

France's plea for security against Germany led many people, generally opposed to Continental commitments, to sympathize with her viewpoint and regard such a guarantee as the necessary preliminary to French cooperation in pacification and reconstruction. No sooner, however, was renewal of the pact by Britain alone mooted, than France sought to extend its obligations and transform it into a military offensive defensive alliance.

Simultaneously the French attitude toward European problems became more uncompromising and attempts to limit the possibilities of the Geneva conference proceeded apace. French amour propre demanded that Great Britain should accept a reciprocal guarantee. Britain does not want this but is inclined to accept it to soothe French sensibilities. What Great Britain does want in exchange is the sincere collaboration of France in remedying European chaos and establishing real peace among nations. This entails a changed attitude toward Germany, to which France is increasingly opposed, and consideration of the Russian problem in the light of contemporary facts and requirements.

British opinion overwhelmingly condemns Bolshevism and all its works but cannot understand the political value of moral scruples which, as in the case of France, could apparently be overcome by the Soviet's acceptance of the debts of Tsarist Russia. French disinclination to grapple with the Near Eastern danger further inclines opinion here to regard France's present mood as a hopeless proposition.

Altogether, there is a distinct cooling of public enthusiasm for the pact, motivated by absence of evidence that it would contribute to the desired end. It must always be remembered that now, as during the Peace Conference, there is a fundamental difference between French and British ideas regarding the future relations of nations. Under Aristide Briand, France had begun to turn toward the doctrine of good will and cooperation. Mr. Poincare's advent reemphasized the divergence and it is improbable that much real progress is possible until France recognizes that her present policy is a political anachronism.

Veteran Battleship May Be Sunk With Military Honors

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (By The Associated Press).—Administration officials are undecided as to proposals that a veteran battleship of the fleet be scrapped under the naval limitation treaty by sea with full military honors. The symbolic ratification of the pact which will end competitive navy building among the five great naval powers.

The idea is known to have appealed to some high officers of the government as a fitting tribute to the old battle craft. It has impressed other officials as an undesirable and impractical course, however, and final decision probably will not be reached until the full program of disposing of scrapped battleships has been worked out in detail by technical experts.

In any case, one of the ships destined to be destroyed probably will be sent to the bottom by gun fire. The pre-dreadnaught Iowa, now equipped for distant control by radio and successfully tried out in aircraft maneuvers incident to the sinking of former German craft last year, is to be sunk by the fire of the fleet sometime this spring. She was equipped for that purpose, to be shot at as a moving, maneuvering target at sea, before the Washington Conference placed her among the worn-out craft to be scrapped by the United States in reducing the fleet to treaty limits.

DEPARTMENT STORE  
TO ADD 40 ACRES  
TO ITS FLOOR SPACE

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special).—Construction of a new \$5,000,000 19-story addition to the R. H. Macy store, Thirty-Fourth Street and Broadway, will be started as soon as the buildings occupying the present site are removed, according to an announcement by Percy S. Straus, vice-president of the company, today. The proposed addition will give the firm an added floor space of 500,000 square feet, or approximately 40 acres. The building is expected to be completed in the autumn of 1923.

Mr. Straus declared that the firm was going ahead with the project at once, because its members have complete confidence in economic conditions and believe there will be no appreciable changes in building costs within the next few years. The addition will have a frontage of 125 feet on Thirty-Fourth and Thirty-Fifth streets. Elevators will replace elevators, wherever possible and the present sales force will be increased to 30,000.

ALBERTA MINERS ASK  
BETTER CONDITIONS

EDMONTON, Alta. (Special).—Important amendments of regulations and legislation in connection with the coal mines are being sought by the Alberta Federation of Labor. A delegation from the federation which recently waited upon the gov-

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DIRECT TAXES IN  
PLANS FOR BONUS

Revised List Is Made Public by Which Administration Hopes to Raise \$309,000,000 Yearly for Meeting Cash Payments

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special).—Republican members of the House Ways and Means Committee, following an executive session today, made public a revised list of direct taxes under which the Administration plans to raise \$309,000,000 annually during a period of two and one-half years, beginning on Jan. 1, 1922, towards financing cash payments of adjusted compensation for former service men. These taxes, with the amounts of revenue each would yield, are as follows: 50 cents a thousand on cigarettes, \$25,000,000; 1 cent a gallon on gasoline, \$70,000,000; \$2 for each \$1000 worth of real estate transfers, \$20,000,000; 2 cents a pound on chewing and smoking tobacco, \$5,000,000; increase of 1 cent on letter postage, \$50,000,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent on stock market transactions, \$64,000,000, and twice the present tax on theater admissions, yielding \$75,000,000.

In addition the sub-committee in charge of framing the taxes, headed by Nicholas Longworth (R.), Representative from Ohio, is considering a slight increase in parcel post rates that is expected to yield approximately \$20,000,000. This latter levy is being regarded as an "emergency" tax in the event that the \$309,000,000 is found insufficient to cover the expenses of cash payments to service men.

Tentative Agreement

It is not certain that all of these taxes will be embodied in the final draft of the bill which the Ways and Means Committee hopes to be able to report, favorably to the House on Saturday of this week, or the early part of next week.

The taxes do, however, constitute the tentative agreement of the Republican members of the committee who believe that the burden of financing the soldiers' bonus should be borne by those most able to pay the taxes. It is possible that the increase in postage rates and the tax on gasoline may be dropped from the final draft, but there is a growing sentiment in favor of the latter tax, considering the fact that the government spends annually \$100,000,000 on public highway improvement work.

Nathan D. Perlman (R.), Representative from New York, has introduced a bill in the House providing for a general increase in the inheritance tax rates, which, he estimates would yield an additional \$300,000,000 annually, as one method of financing the bonus. The rates are graduated from 2 per cent on net estates not in excess of \$50,000 and 50 per cent on net estates exceeding \$10,000,000 or double the present rates.

Perlman's Success Unlikely

The committee, however, is expected to reject Mr. Perlman's proposal in view of the prolonged debate which it would precipitate in both houses. Strong opposition to the tax developed during hearings on the original bonus bill before the Ways and Means Committee.

Having definitely decided to abandon the plan to levy on the foreign debt, the Republican members of the committee are hopeful of presenting a completed tax program that will meet with the full approval of both houses. It is to be expected that financial circles will protest against the proposed real estate and stock transactions taxes, but politically these are regarded as popular sources of revenue.

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## NEW STATE PRISON CALLED A NECESSITY

Massachusetts Structure Is on Too Valuable a Site and Is Antiquated, Says Author of Bill for More Adequate Building

Conditions existing at the State Prison in Charlestown challenge the humanity and business sagacity of the Commonwealth, declared Lewis Parkhurst, State Senator from Middlesex, urging his bill creating a commission of three with authority and funds to acquire a site and erect a new prison at a hearing yesterday before the committee on public institutions of the Massachusetts Legislature. The report of the Commission of Correction, built in 1805, is antiquated and unsanitary, Senator Parkhurst said, moved him to investigate, and his investigation had convinced him that a new prison is vitally necessary. The bill was heard conjointly with that of the Commissioner of Correction for a new state prison.

Remarking that the prison authorities had done remarkably well with what they had to contend with, the Senator described the present structure. It is located in the heart of the city on land that is valued at \$2 a square foot; it is surrounded by an old-fashioned wall; the "rooms" in the original building, 150 in number, are small cubicles of solid brick blocks with a small grating in the door through which scant light and air enters; there are no toilet facilities, this fact necessitating the "bucket system" and the men are fed under necessarily inefficient, unsanitary and unsatisfactory conditions. All these conditions demonstrate a lack of civility which humanity would seem to require.

### School Room Poorly Lighted

Turning to the educational facilities of the prison, Mr. Parkhurst said that there is a schoolroom for 40, poorly lighted by a small grating window. The warden declared that it could be made into a classroom where they could be given the rudiments of an education. Instruction is given by prisoners equipped to teach.

"Right here," the senator said, "I feel just as a state, perhaps, we fall just as gravely as in any other one place. There are many young men, a term of from three to five years, and under our parole system, they are released in two years, two-thirds of the minimum sentence. Now if these young men can work during the day, they probably many of them would have been there if they had been allowed to work every day, and then they would have been released in two years, with a good record and counsel and help, and they are not likely many of them, to come out feeling that there may yet be a chance for them among their fellow men."

From the business standpoint, however, the senator said, only a state which maintains the prison by taxes could support such an institution. He declared that if he had to take several hundred men and women working in his own workshop, not a mile from his home, and put them to work under the conditions existing in Charlestown, they would bankrupt him inside of three years. He added that the prison could be made to make money for the Commonwealth.

**New Prison Plan Described**  
Describing his conception of what a new prison should be, Mr. Parkhurst declared that he regarded a wall sufficiently high to discourage attempts at escape as a prime requisite. The structure should be on land valued at between \$5 and \$10 an acre instead of \$2 a square foot. Eight hundred rooms, built simply but with sufficient ventilation and light, would be adequate. There should be a domestic building where the prisoners could be fed at tables in an efficient way. There should be an assembly room or chapel and enough schoolrooms so that all persons desiring to make educational progress could be taken care of. The 200 or 250 acres devoted to buildings and wall should be surrounded by 500 or 400 acres of land for farming purposes.

Explaining his bill, Senator Parkhurst pointed out that it provides for a commission of three, to be appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the council. They would serve five years without compensation. One would be the Commissioner of Correction, and the other two "business men of broad experience." Senator Parkhurst estimated that the outside cost of the new structure would be \$2,000,000, against which could be set the return from the sale of the present buildings and site, the value of which he estimated at between \$750,000 and \$1,000,000. The commission would be charged with the selection of a site, which the bill specifies should be within 50 miles of Boston. Upon selection of the site the commission would "proceed to erect thereon a modern, sanitary State Prison, sufficiently strong for the retention of all classes of criminals, but allowing also for the proper classification of inmates and the application of the most approved and up-to-date systems of penology." The commission would supervise the transfer of prisoners from the old prison to the new and dispose of the property at Charlestown.

**Official Report Cited**  
In conclusion the Senator submitted the latest report made by an official agency, the joint special committee on county government, which declared "that no human being is had enough to deserve confinement in such a place as dangerous enough to need the many of the conditions which operate to put the brand of the prison on the inmates are undoubtedly due to the survival of the Bastille type of prison architecture, which is so well exemplified by the State Prison at Charlestown. No reforming influence, however humane and generous, would survive in the atmosphere of such a prison."

## MEDIATION PLAN BROACHED TO SETTLE COTTON STRIKE

Rhode Island Labor Board to Have Committee to Act as Conciliator—Police Drive Crowd of 300 Out of Cranston—Nearly 15,000 Men Out

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9 (Special).—Following reports of more disorder and the walkout of more than 2200 additional operatives in Rhode Island cotton mills, the State Labor Board today, at the request of Gov. Emory J. San Souci, announced it would appoint a committee of mediation and conciliation which will attempt to pave the way for a settlement.

For the first time since the strike began police authorities today took definite action to prevent mob violence in the communities where walkouts have occurred.

Fifty Cranston patrolmen, armed with automatic pistols, rifles, shotguns and police riot guns, this morning drove out of that city 300 strikers sympathizers from Pawtucket Valley villages who had stormed the plant of the Imperial Printing and Finishing Company at Belvedere with the announced intention of forcing their way in.

Charles Bendheim and John J. S. Rodgers, government conciliators to Rhode Island by the Department of Labor in an attempt to find a basis for settlement of the textile strike, as a result of which nearly 15,000 operatives are out of work, were in conference in Pawtucket with Thomas F. McMahon, international president of the United Textile Workers of America.

It was announced in Labor circles during the day that the International Association of Machinists had sanctioned a strike of all machinists and millwrights in the Blackstone Valley mills where strikes take place among

east of Chicago, Mr. Krueger testified. Its effect is to throw the business to manufacturers in the Pittsburgh district, he said.

In examination yesterday, Henry Mers of the Milwaukee Bridge Company, admitted that by buying raw steel in Pittsburgh, Milwaukee structural steel manufacturers can sell their products in competition with eastern plants on comparatively even terms. Further questioning brought forth the fact that by buying steel in Pittsburgh and fabricating it in his Milwaukee plant, and then shipping the fashioned steel girders to western points he obtained a special "fabrication in transit" rate, 2 cents higher per hundred pounds than the through freight rate from Pittsburgh to the point of delivery. The Milwaukee company is thus enabled to sell its products in the west at a handicap of but 2 cents, he admitted.

The company purchased about 70 per cent of its steel in the Chicago district, he said. In this case the raw material he bought on a Pittsburgh base price, with the Pittsburgh freight rate added. After shipping the fabricated product to the customer, he combined local freight rates from Pittsburgh to Milwaukee and Milwaukee concern at a severe handicap, Mr. Mers said.

**NO REFERENDUM OF TRADE CHAMBERS ON TRANSPORT HEAD**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special).—The recommendation of the railroad committee of the Chamber of Commerce that a request for the establishment of a new governmental agency in charge of a commissioner-general of transportation be submitted to a referendum of the Chamber's membership was disapproved by the National Council, in session here today, having been forecast in dispatches to The Christian Science Monitor last evening.

The council, however, gave its indorsement to the recent action of Secretary of Commerce, Hoover, in appearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission as the representative of the public, and expressed the hope that the Secretary would continue to exercise this authority when circumstances make it appropriate.

The National Council took the position that the time is not propitious to take a referendum on the question of compulsory adoption of the metric system in the United States, which had been urged.

Resolutions received by the resolutions committee with respect to which the declarations recommended by the committee do not constitute an affirmative report, it was recommended should be referred to the board of directors for its consideration and such action as it may deem appropriate. The resolutions to which this recommendation refers were:

"Appointment of a sub-committee in the Chamber's Transportation Department to study problems of highway development."  
"Issue of a coin to commemorate the results of the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments."  
"Opposition to any amendment of the Transportation Act of 1920 before a full test after return of normal traffic conditions." "Relation of freight rates to business operation."

## SHIPBUILDERS SAID TO BE BETTER OFF

Adjustment During Present Idle Period Will Aid in World Trade Later On, C. J. King

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special).—American shipbuilders are looking to the future and during the present period of idleness are adjusting themselves for increased activity in marine construction along new lines, according to Clarence J. King, secretary of the Atlantic Coast Shipbuilding Association.

Wage readjustments and better cooperation on the part of the workers have resulted, Mr. King declares, in lower and more uniform cost. By thus preparing the ground for efficiency in plant operation, he says, the shipbuilders have taken their place in the van of one of the most important movements incident to the forthcoming trade revival.

"In the drive for economy," says Mr. King, "must also be accomplished the elimination of waste in operation and in the careful purchase of necessary materials, while the exchange of ideas as induced by the association's activities, has played an important part in the general movement toward increased efficiency."

The American shipbuilding industry, as a result of all this preparation, is expected to take a position which will enable it more successfully to compete with foreign countries. Regarding the recent protest of the Shipbuilders Association, that the United States was in competition with private shipyards for private work, Mr. King has made public a letter from Secretary of the Navy Denby, who is quoted as saying:

"The government is not in competition with private firms for private work. However, as regards the facilities of the various navy yards have, for many years, been utilized for repairs to vessels belonging to other departments of the government. In recent years the United States Shipping Board, which is also a coordinated governmental activity, has assigned certain of its marine repair work to the navy, although lately the navy has received little of this work. The performance of work by one department of the government for another is of long standing and is recognized by numerous laws, decisions and correspondence."

**OHIO DRY AGENTS TO FIGHT BEER PLAN**  
COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 9 (Special).—Law enforcement officials of Ohio, its counties and cities, and representatives of many local volunteer organizations for the enforcement of prohibition opened here tonight a two days' convention.

The meeting is expected to take steps toward combating efforts of the National Association Opposed to the Eighteenth Amendment, which has been organizing county branches in Ohio. The association has announced it will initiate the amendment to the Ohio Constitution, prohibiting the sale of wine and beer for the effect its adoption might have on Congress.

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## FORD POWER PLAN HELD IMPORTANT

Chief of Army Engineers Takes Issue With Secretary Weeks on Muscle Shoals Offer—Also Favors Lease for 100 Years

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special).—Maj. Gen. Lansing H. Beach, chief of engineers of the United States Army, took a different view from that of John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, regarding the value of the Ford offer for Muscle Shoals in the testimony he gave today before the House Military Affairs Committee.

The power development feature alone is of such importance as to make it "worthy of the most careful consideration by Congress," he asserted. He differed from Mr. Weeks also in regard to the advisability of limiting the proposed lease to 50 years instead of the 100 years proposed by Mr. Ford. Major-General Beach pointed out that a long period might elapse before a market could be found for the great amount of power which would be developed in a comparatively isolated region like that of Muscle Shoals and he therefore questioned the wisdom of applying the 50-year limitation to all the projects involved.

"I would say that there is one feature connected with the offer by Mr. Ford that is worthy of consideration and that is this," said General Beach. "The Tennessee river possesses immense potentialities for the development of power. I believe there is no stream in North America that, with regard to quantity of flow and steepness of slope, is comparable with it, with the single exception of the St. Lawrence."

At Muscle Shoals we count on developing 100,000 primary and from 400,000 to 450,000 secondary horsepower. But every dam built will restrain the flood waters in time of freshet and will increase the primary power at the Wilson dam and at other downstream dams.

"I understand that if the Ford lease is granted he intends to ask for permission to build other dams on the upper river, both for the power they will develop in themselves and for the effect they will have in increasing the primary power available at the Wilson dam."

"That one feature alone is worthy of the most careful consideration by Congress, for I believe acceptance of the Ford lease would be followed by developments along the Tennessee River in the next 25 or 50 years that would be more comprehensive than we could get in any other way."

The navigation feature is very important. There are tremendous mineral resources along the river. I am told there are coal veins that are 50 feet thick in solid coal. Any development that would permit the coal to reach a market economically would be of national importance."

The chief of engineers questioned whether in the case of an operation as big as that involved in the Muscle Shoals development, it would not work hardship to limit the life of the lease to so short a period as 50 years.

"It is very different from a similar undertaking at Niagara Falls," he said. "The length of time it would take to find a market for the power that can be developed here makes it a question worthy of serious consideration."

**Full Engstrom Offer Received**  
WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—John W. Weeks, Secretary of War, said today he had received the completed offer in connection with the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant from Frederick M. Engstrom of Wilmington, N. C., and that the offer "looked better" as amended. Details were not disclosed.

Mr. Weeks plans to send the Engstrom offer to both Houses of Congress as soon as he has completed his study of the amended proposals.

**Midshipmen "Picked"**  
ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 8—One hundred and four midshipmen were found deficient in their studies as a result of the semi-annual examinations at the Naval Academy, just completed, and will be compelled to resign. It was learned today, eighty-eight of the delinquents were members of the "plebe" or fourth class, 12 were in the third class and four in the second class. The number of failures is about normal.

**Pretty and Becoming**  
**Bix-Make**  
Forth Dresses for Spring and Summer—honest dresses for wear and comfort, and most attractive. And so inexpensive!  
The DIX-MAKE Label stands for good taste, smart lines and skillful workmanship.  
See them at leading stores.  
Mail orders promptly filled.  
**HENRY A. DIX & SONS CO.**  
Dix Building New York  
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Label on Every Dress

## Women's Hats Bring High Auction Prices

Twenty-Eight Creations Sell for \$2600 at Fashion Show

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special).—An auction of women's hats, 28 creations by American milliners, brought \$2600 at the close of the spring fashion show of the Retail Milliners Association of America here.

Bidding was most spirited and for a time it looked as though all of the designs would go to Detroit. A firm from that city had raised the price to \$2500 when a New York company topped it by \$100, and took the entire lot, while 2000 diners at the Hotel Astor applauded the sale.

## LODGE TO RENEW EFFORT TO SEND LEVIATHAN TO HUB

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (Special).—Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, is not at all discouraged by failure of the Senate today to consider his amendment to the independent offices supply bill under which the United States Shipping Board would be required to receive estimates from the Boston Navy Yard for repair work on the steamship Leviathan.

Under Mr. Lodge's amendment, the Shipping Board would have to receive bids from all government navy yards before letting out contracts for repair work on government vessels to private concerns.

William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, objected to immediate consideration, so Mr. Lodge informed the Senate that he would renew his motion later.

"At the peak of the war period there were 35,000 skilled workmen at the Boston Navy Yard," said Mr. Lodge in stressing the importance of the matter. "Now there are only 5000, and I think that anything that we can do to relieve such a condition of unemployment should be done, as long as it does not mean any additional expense to the government."

**Selling Lightning Rods in Maine**  
AUGUSTA, Me., Feb. 7—Only residents of Maine can sell lightning rods in this State legally and they must be licensed. Insurance Commissioner W. Smith today made public an opinion rendered by Attorney-General Ransford W. Shaw that under the Maine statutes all manufacturers, dealers and agents who offer for sale lightning rod materials must be licensed by the State, and that licenses can be issued only to legal residents.

## MEXICO IS USING RADIO-TELEGRAPH

Officials Say That by Employment of Wireless Many Incipient Uprisings Have Ended

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 25 (By Mail).—Wireless telegraphy has contributed greatly to keeping down revolution in Mexico and the government, recognizing its value, is establishing stations in every large city in the republic.

Officials assert that by using the wireless they are able to communicate directly and immediately with military headquarters and thus are able to head off many incipient uprisings which might grow into serious revolutions if not promptly checked.

In the old days the first thing a band of rebels did was to cut all telegraph and telephone wires, thus isolating the region of revolt.

In the station at Chapultepec Park here the Mexican Government has one of the largest and best equipped plants on the continent. During the Carranza administration the station was practically idle but during the past few months it has been used daily by the government in sending official news letters to Central and South American countries and in keeping its ministers and consuls informed of affairs at home.

It has been announced that the government expects to open the station shortly for commercial work.

It has also been found that the station here can be used as a supplement for the land wires throughout the republic, and congestion on the latter is often relieved by the Chapultepec plant.

Ignacio Galindo, who for many years has been identified with wireless activity in Mexico, will represent the republic at the radio-telegraph convention to be held in Rome next April.

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Tremont Street, Near West, Boston

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Navy Blue Silk Dresses in Spring Style



Also in All the New Materials That Will Be Worn This Season

39.50

Silk Crepe Dresses for Immediate Wear

Six Different Styles Showing Many of the Newest Features



22.50

Poirot Twill Dresses for Misses



Dresses Identical With These Sold Earlier in the Season for 29.50

\$20

Crepe de Chine Dresses With Flaring Tunics

New Slashed Cape Backs, the Latest Spring Fashion



\$35

A YOUTHFUL and becoming straight line model. Black braid trimming, careful tailoring, attractive flaring sleeves and duvetyne vestee in contrasting colors—all add to its smartness.

## ANNUAL SALE HOUSEKEEPING LINENS

SHEETS, PILLOW CASES, AND BED PUFFS

Sheets, size 81x99 inches; value 1.75. Price.....	1.39
Pique Pillow Cases, 42x38 and 45x35 inches; value 45c and 52c. Price.....	39c and 42c
Bed Sets, satin finish, for single, three-quarter and full size beds; value 10.00. Price.....	8.50
Bed Sets, satin finish; value 15.00. Price.....	11.50
Full, plain shades of copen and rose. Price.....	6.95
Puffs, silk and satin covering; value 15.00 to 30.00. Price.....	12.95 to 19.50

4800 Pure Linen Huck Towels, hemstitched ends. Value 75c. Price.....

Irish Linen, Satin Damask Table Cloths. Table Cloths, 70x70 inches, round designs. Value 7.50. Price.....	5.85
Table Cloths, 69x69 inches. Value 6.00. Price.....	4.45
Turkish Towels. Turkish Towels, heavy weight. Special. Price.....	29c
Turkish Towels, 22x44 inches. Value 50c. Price.....	39c
Fine Madeira Linens. Sets of thirteen pieces with neat embroidered pattern. Value 7.25. Price.....	5.95
Scarves, 36, 45, 54 inches. Special each.....	2.95, 3.45, 3.95
Luncheon Cloths. Values 15.00 and 20.00. Price.....	9.95 and 12.95
Madras Napkins. Doz. Value 7.95. Price.....	7.95
Napkins. Value 20.00. Price.....	16.50



CITY SCHOOLS SAID  
TO BE IN POLITICS

New York Education Association  
Would Free Board From the  
Mayor's Appointment and  
Give It Control of Expenses

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special).—Charges that a "very disturbing discontent exists among the staff of the public schools of New York City," as a result of the influence of politics, both from within and without the schools, will be made in a statement to be issued tomorrow by the Public Education Association.

Outlining the statement which the association will make, Howard W. Nudd, its director, said today to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor:

"The unprecedented action of employees of the Board of Education in declaring in no uncertain terms to their employers that undue influence has been brought to bear on them indicates the existence of an intolerable situation. The persons are speaking from their own knowledge of things, and they prove indisputably that politics play an altogether too important part in school affairs."

## New Selection System

"The city officials who say only protests against conditions come from the 'Gory crowd,' meaning our organization of interested citizens, are attempting to divert attention from those individuals and professional organizations of teachers and executives on the school force who have spoken bluntly against the present system."

The statement which the Public Education Association will issue today will run up the five points which, it is expected, will be incorporated in a bill to be introduced in a few days before the Legislature by Senator Schuyler Meyer.

These proposals, as outlined by Mr. Nudd, are:

"First, to change the method of appointment of the Board of Education so that it will be no longer the personal choice of the Mayor. Second, to give the board complete financial independence with a guaranteed annual sum on which to run the schools, the city comptroller to handle this sum solely as a banker and with no discretionary powers over its expenditure. Third, to provide for the appointment of associate superintendents as the result of a competitive open examination, these superintendents to be experts in various educational lines and not political appointees.

Examinations Urged

"Fourth, to fill all possible executive positions in the school system from open competitive examinations. Fifth, to place the New York City public school system under the State, administered by local citizens, but for the good of the State."

To set forth its views and to provide an opportunity for discussion of the proposed bill, the Public Education Association is to have a mass meeting at 8 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 20 in the Town Hall. The speakers will be Dr. Frank B. Gilbert, deputy state commissioner of education, who has special direction over legislative programs; Senator Meyer, who has been chairman of the special committee investigating the administration of the City of New York; Comptroller Charles L. Craig, who is to present the point of view of the city administration; Mr. Nudd, speaking for the Public Education Association, and William M. Chadbourne, who is to speak for the citizens. Charles P. Howland, president of the Public Education Association, will preside.

New College Literary Magazine

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.,—Editor S. Kain of New Britain, Conn., a member of the Junior class at Middlebury College, has been elected editor-in-chief of a new literary magazine, one of the proposed activities of the English club of the college. It is expected that the first number of the magazine will appear shortly before the Easter recess, and later numbers will appear quarterly.

Bay State Communities in  
Attack on Unsightly Billboards

Officials of Several Massachusetts Towns Unite in  
Protesting Against Objectionable Signs

Another attack upon unsightly billboards was made at a hearing given yesterday by the Massachusetts Department of Public Works to representatives of the towns of Weston, Framingham and Hingham through their local officials. Objections were made to specific billboards and data was filed as to signboard sites disapproved by the boards of selectmen of the three towns mentioned.

"Objections to billboards have been raised on two grounds," declared B. Loring Young, speaker of the House of Representatives and resident of the town of Weston, summing up the case for all protesters. "The first and most important is the objection of abutting and adjoining owners and other property owners and residents in the community, that the billboards injure the value of their property for residential purposes and injure the marketability of adjoining property. The second objection is on the larger ground that the billboards decrease the value of property in the entire community."

"Both of these, although they can be measured in a financial sense, are, I believe, based in part upon the view which we are accustomed to use toward the billboards," said Mr. Young. "The people realize today the fact that beauty, whether of nature or art, is a real financial asset to the community and to the State. That is

SEDITION BILL TOO DRASTIC  
EVEN FOR ITS PROPONENTS

Massachusetts Legislative Committee Continues Hearing  
Until Amended Measure Can Be Prepared—Opponents See Danger in Further Legislation on Subject

Because it is too drastic in its present form, according to "correct in principle" proponents of a bill "defining sedition and prescribing the punishment therefor," said, at a hearing before the joint judiciary committee of the Massachusetts Legislature yesterday, that they were unable to support the measure as they filed it. Consideration of the measure was continued until a substitute or amended measure can be filed and heard.

The measure, as it came up yesterday, would define sedition as "any writing, publication, printing, cut, cartoon, utterance, or conduct, either individually or in connection or combination with any other persons," which tends to do any one or more of several things. These, the bill provides, include anything that tends to "make or cause to be made any outbreak or demonstration against this Commonwealth or against the United States," or "to encourage any person or persons to take any measures or engage in any conduct with a view of overthrowing or destroying or attempting to destroy, by any force, show or threat of force, the government of this Commonwealth or of the United States."

## Further Prohibitions

The further prohibitions include anything which tends "to incite or encourage any person or persons to commit any overt act with a view to bringing the government of this Commonwealth or of the United States into hatred and contempt," or incite person or persons to do personal injury to an officer of state or nation or damage public property or that of any public official because of his public position.

The bill continues to provide that sedition shall also include: "The actual damage to, or destruction of, any public property, or the property of any public official, perpetrated because the owner or occupant is in official position; any writing, publication, cut, cartoon, or utterance which advocates or teaches the duty, necessity, or propriety of engaging in crime, violence, or any form of terrorism, as a means of accomplishing political reform or change in government; the sale, gift, or distribution of any prints, publications, books, papers, documents, or written matter in any form, which advocates, furthers, or teaches sedition as hereinbefore defined; organizing or helping to organize or becoming a member of an assembly, society, or group, where any of the policies or purposes thereof are seditious as hereinbefore defined."

As punishment, the original bill would constitute sedition as defined in the act, a felony, and would fine any person convicted under it not less than \$100 and not more than \$10,000, and to imprisonment for not exceeding 20 years, or both.

## Need of Amendment

Eben S. Draper and Merle B. Graves, State Representatives and petitioners for the bill, admitted that they could not carry it through in its present form. Herbert Parker, former Attorney-General, agreed that it was too drastic in some phrases and "might be oppressive." Alfred R. Foote, Commissioner of Public Safety, saw merit in the measure but concurred in the opinion that it should be amended as it now stands.

Mr. Parker, appearing as a private citizen, asserted that there could be no lawful or constitutional limitation on the right of free speech except where there was advocacy of violence against the government. The people, he said, have a right to speak freely and frankly in favor of a change in the form of government, but any expression of opinion that might lead directly or indirectly to violence should be banned.

Pointing out that it was difficult to oppose a measure not yet formulated,

Frederick T. Fuller, secretary of the Harvard Liberal Club, said that he had been instructed by that organization to oppose the measure. He objected to the word "tendency" as being too broad an expression of criticism of the government might be construed as "tending" to bring it into "hatred and contempt."

Any further legislation on sedition, Mr. Fuller asserted, is both dangerous and uncalled for. Under the present laws a person is held liable if his utterances result in violence, and the danger lies in forcing agitation under cover rather than keeping it in the open. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, former suffrage leader, attacked the word "tends" and declared the bill "wrong in principle." Miss Alice Colton, who described herself as of an old American family, pointed out that in England they had found that the best way to protect themselves from violent radicals was to give them a place in which to speak and a guard to protect them.

"THINK-OUT-LOUD"  
CONFERENCE CALL

Importance of Educational System of Texas to Be Discussed in Governor's Office

AUSTIN, Tex. (Special).—Gov. Pat M. Neff has issued a call for a "think-out-loud" conference on education, to meet in his office Saturday, inviting the heads and governing boards of all the institutions of higher learning in Texas, as well as leaders in civic movements. In his call Governor Neff says:

"The entire educational system of Texas, from the most obscure rural school to the University of Texas, has been at all times, and is now, a matter of deepest concern to all our people. Grateful as we are to the educators who have gone before, there is yet much constructive work to be done in Texas in perfecting our educational system. At places it is duplicated, disjointed, and inefficient. The systematizing and developing of our educational life as a whole is worthy the thoughtful cooperation of our educational leaders and of our men and women who freely give of their time and energy to all movements designed to improve conditions in Church and State."

SEAPLANE PATROL  
FOR RUM RUNNERS  
IS RECOMMENDED

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—United States Attorney Hayward today announced he had recommended to Federal Prohibition Commissioner Haynes that a seaplane patrol be established to cope with rum-running vessels along the Atlantic coast.

Mr. Hayward said that a recent trip to Florida had convinced him that the Coast Guard Service was unable to handle the situation. Seaplanes, he said, would be able to spot a suspicious craft from a distance of 65 miles and could easily overhaul it and land alongside.

Assistant United States Attorney Clark, who has charge of prosecution of all rum runners, announced that the motor boat Jennie T. was under seizure at New London, Conn., and that the motor boat Pal had been seized at Greenport, L. I. He added that he had conferred with Assistant United States Attorney Cohen of the Connecticut district regarding alleged smuggling operations of the schooner Amethyst.

FILM DEPICTS EVIL  
EFFECTS OF ALCOHOL

EVANSTON, Ill., Feb. 6 (Special).—The Woman's Christian Temperance Union has just entered the motion picture publicity field with a four-reel film depicting the evil effects of alcohol. The organization is now urging its local branches to send for the film and arrange for its showing in local theaters.

The film is not of the story variety, although it starts in an entertaining way with comparative tests of water and beer-drinking ball players and short distance runners. Nearly all the picture is scientific efficiency experiments, made chiefly with a bearing on industrial efficiency.

"We do not intend to make any dramatic pictures," said Miss Elizabeth Newman of the publicity department of the W. C. T. U. "This picture was not made by the W. C. T. U., but we financed it because of its value at this time. We are making it our business to get this film looked at by the public."

TUG SEIZED WITH  
CARGO OF WHISKY

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Feb. 9.—The tug Harbinger, which has been escorted along the coast by coast guard cutters on her voyage to the Bahamas, was seized with her cargo of 300 cases of whiskey today by Samuel H. Cone, a prohibition enforcement agent.

Three members of her crew were arrested and taken to Newark, where they were held in \$2500 bonds on a charge of attempting to smuggle liquor ashore.

The Harbinger put in here recently to go into drydock for repairs. She sailed from St. John, N. E., ostensibly bound for the Bahamas. This morning, it is alleged, three members of the crew were taken in the act of removing part of her cargo.

MANY COMMON LAW  
TRUSTS FORMED

Success of One in Evading Regulation for a Time Encourages Others in Illinois—Promoters Are Haled Before Board

CHICAGO (Special).—Success of one common law trust enterprise in evading regulation by the Secretary of State under the Illinois Securities Law, and continuing a campaign that resulted in the subscription of \$23,000,000 for securities, of which \$11,000,000 was collected before a halt was called in the federal courts here, has encouraged a multiplicity of imitators, according to J. A. Davis, manager of the Advertisers and Investors Protective Bureau of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Before operations of this enterprise became widespread, the common law trust form of organization, by which trustees wield unlimited control, was comparatively unknown here he said.

Now, he reported, hardly a week passes that the protective bureau, in conjunction with the state attorney of Cook County and the Secretary of State, does not summon from 15 to 50 common law trust promoters before a commission to explain their operations in alleged violation of the securities law.

According to a bureau statement, one printing firm here is advertising "complete sets of trust agreement blanks, including 200 handsome certificates of shares in color," for \$32.50. A printing company out of town advertises one set of trust agreement blanks, \$10; one nickel plated seal, \$5; one bundle lithographed shares, \$150.

One trick used to give the enterprise an appearance of government authority is to have the trust agreements registered at the county building here, Mr. Davis said. While many legitimate firms so register documents, it is said that for a fee of \$1.50 a man might register Webster's dictionary, so that there is no sanction implied by the service. It merely is a method of making available to public examination any documents in which the public in general finds interest, he observed.

CANADIAN TRADE NOT  
AT MERCY OF TARIFF

MONTREAL, (Special).—An increased tariff on the part of the United States would not destroy the trade of Canada, but merely disturb it, said the Hon. James A. Robb, Federal Minister of Trade and Commerce, who pleaded with those guests from the United States who were present at the ninth annual dinner of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association for a continuance of good relations between the Dominion and the American Republic.

The Minister said that he was really astonished at the progress of the pulp and paper industry.

"I am not going to discuss the policies of 10 years ago," said Mr. Robb, "but much of the prosperity of the industry was due to that much-discussed, much-abused and little-understood Canadian-American Reciprocity Pact of 1911. If the opening of the markets to the south of us was beneficial for the Canadian pulp and paper industry, would it not have been equally beneficial if opened to the growers of the hard wheat of the prairies—the best hard wheat in the world?"

"Most of the products of the pulp and paper mills had been shipped to the United States," he said. It was a fair trade. "We did not," continued the Minister, "exact hard cash, but we better customers of the United States than they were of ours. If we cannot do business with you, we will do business elsewhere."

"I say to you captains of industry: Cooperate with us and we will put Canada on the map of the industrial world. We have our railway problem, our immigration problem and our unemployed problem. We can solve them. I appeal to you to give the new government a fair trial and to help us restore conditions."

BOSTON SYMPHONY  
REENGAGES MONTEUX

Pierre Monteux, who is now in his third year as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has been re-engaged for the seasons of 1922-23 and 1923-24. This action was taken by unanimous vote of the Boston Symphony Orchestra trustees and announced by them yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Monteux had a long experience as conductor in the opera houses and concert halls of Europe before he came to the United States. His "Concerts Monteux" in Paris were widely known and his conductorship of the Russian Ballet on its first American tour acquainted Boston concert-goers with his abilities. Later he became a staff conductor with the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York. In the autumn of 1918 he was offered the conductorship of the Boston Symphony Orchestra but was unable to obtain his release from existing engagements except for a short period, when he conducted the opening concert of that season. The following year the offer was repeated and accepted.

European Tour  
PRIVATE-LIMITED

REASONABLE

Special attention to ladies alone.

Ref.: Members of twelve former tours.

MISS MARY E. FITZGERALD  
248 N. Humphrey Ave., Oak Park, Ill.

PROPOSED HUDSON BRIDGE  
AS NEW ENGLAND OUTLET

Direct Motor Transportation Route From Philadelphia to  
Boston Would Be Established If Present Bill for  
Bear Mountain Suspension Bridge Is Made Law

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special).—The introduction of the bill in the Senate at Albany providing for a \$5,000,000 suspension bridge across the Hudson River above Peekskill, N. Y., as an outlet to Bear Mountain Park, its west approach connecting with the roads of that reservation, is of great interest to New Englanders, for the structure will form a link that will make direct motor transportation from Boston to Philadelphia possible without passing through New York. This will open up a great southern New England territory to the products of New York State, as well as putting upper Westchester County in touch with Pennsylvania and points south.

Motor travel to Bear Mountain Park last summer from New Jersey increased some 60 per cent, but similar travel from New York increased only 2 per cent, because the park is not easily accessible except by ferry service. Erection of the new bridge is expected greatly to enhance the usefulness of the park for New Yorkers. The structure will have a single

span of about 1650 feet from center to center of towers and will be 135 feet above high water. The roadway will exceed 22 feet in width and there will be two sidewalks four feet wide for pedestrians.

Automobiles will be required to pay a toll of from 30 cents to \$1. motor trucks, from \$1.50 to \$1.75 and pedestrians and horse-drawn vehicles will be assessed a small sum.

The bill, introduced by Senator C. E. Smith, provides a charter for the Bear Mountain & Hudson River Co., Inc., and gives the State the right to acquire the bridge and approach at various sums ranging from \$4,500,000 at the end of five years after completion to complete possession of the entire structure without compensation at the end of 30 years.

Approval of the Legislature and permission of the War Department is necessary to begin the project, obtaining which the incorporators hope to lay the corner stone next spring. In the event of this, they say, it should be opened for traffic within two years.

FEDERAL SCRUTINY  
OF HOTELS URGED

Ontario Commercial Travelers  
Want a Greater Degree of  
Regulation by Government

LONDON, Ont. (Special).—Closer government regulation of hotels in Ontario is urged by the Ontario Commercial Travelers Association as a step toward improving accommodation for transients. The proposal also includes the adoption of a sympathetic attitude by the government toward the small city and country hotel keeper.

"The chief fault found with the present hotel system is that the small establishments are not conducted under proper regulations. Efforts by local boards of health to deal with this matter have proven ineffective. To require placarding of restaurants and eating houses that are found not up to the mark, but there is no legal sanction for such action. London attempted to introduce a grading system, but failed, owing to ambiguous wording of the Ontario Health Act. General revision of this act is one of the aims of the commercial travelers in bringing the matter to the attention of the Ontario Government."

The question of rates is put to one side as unimportant. Travelers are not asking for reduction of rates, but increase in accommodations. It is claimed, however, that rates have not been reduced from the war-time peak, while service is not so good, in many cases, as it was during the war.

The contention of hotel keepers that they are unable to carry on a paying business since the Ontario Temperance Act, with its prohibition ruling, came into force, does not appear to the travelers as logical. Hotel keepers, they admit, lost revenue, but this was made up through the rates. They admit that service may have been somewhat better when the sale of liquor was permitted in hotels, but declare that, generally speaking, conditions were the same as at present.

LOWER FREIGHT RATES  
FOR MAINE POTATOES

BANGOR, Me., Feb. 8.—The Bangor & Aroostook Railroad today announced a 10 per cent reduction in freight rates on potatoes, apples and hay in carload lots, effective April 1. The reduction will apply only to shipments originating on this railroad and destined to other stations on the same or connecting roads and will terminate June 30, the date when the 10 per cent reduction by other roads expires.

In announcing the reduction, President Todd stated that the tremendous increase in state, municipal and federal taxes was the main reason why the reduction could not become effective prior to April 1. Figures were given showing that the total tax for this year will be over \$300,000 greater than that paid in 1917.

Announcement was also made today of a reduction in demurrage rates on empty cars to \$1.50 a day.

Women's Vote in Ontario

LONDON, Ontario (Special).—The report of the city clerk of the municipal election provides interesting information regarding the number of women who voted and seems to support anti-suffragists in their claims that women are not easily interested in political affairs. The report shows that 68 per cent of the men entitled to vote exercised their franchise, but that only 35 per cent of the women's vote was polled.

## PORTO RICO

A RESTFUL sail through summer seas. Balm breezes, Old World cities, Quaint People, Motoring, Sports and exceptionally attractive Steamer Service.

ALL EXPENSE CRUISE—16 Days \$180 and up

You make the trip on large, 10,000-ton steamer, specially designed and luxuriously fitted for service in the tropics. Wide choice of accommodations ranging from comfortable staterooms at minimum rates to suites with private bath.

PORTO RICO LINE 25 Broadway, New York

By local agent

Rates cover all necessary expenses of meals and stateroom accommodations for entire trip to and around island and return to New York. A sailing every Saturday. Write for attractive booklet giving full information.

PLAN TEACHING  
ADULT ILLITERATES

North Carolina School Authorities  
Are to Conduct School in  
Asheville to Train Teachers

ASHEVILLE, N. C. (Special).—While much progress has been made in wiping out the stain of illiteracy in North Carolina, the task is still a tremendous one and is resting heavily on the public school authorities of the State. In a well-planned effort to reduce appreciably the adult native illiteracy yet remaining, a school for training teachers for this work will be conducted in Asheville, June 19-30. The leaders in this new movement are seeking the cooperation of women's clubs and other civic organizations throughout the State and almost from the inception of the idea they have been greatly heartened by the response to their plea for support.

The teaching of the adult illiterates in North Carolina is a part of the public school work, but so great have been the demands of the children of the State that there has been heretofore a tendency on the part of the various school boards to relegate this work to the background. The educational leaders of North Carolina do not adhere to the belief that the man or woman who is able, with much effort, to scrawl a signature should automatically be put in the classification with the literates. They hold, for instance, that so long as a person is unable intelligently to read a daily newspaper that person should be considered illiterate. The economic loss to the State on account of adult illiteracy cannot be measured, declare many of the school leaders in discussing this problem.

Steps Taken by Superintendents  
in State of Washington

BELLINGHAM, Wash. (Special).—With 18,500 illiterates of 10 years or more of age—persons who can neither read nor write—in this State, according to a census report, steps have been launched by the state and county school superintendents to teach those who will accept instruction to read and write.

County superintendents will name committees, it is understood, which in turn will provide free classes for instructing those who wish to learn. The procedure is a detailed and delicate one, that is to be accomplished in a day. It is not the intention to give a substantial education but to give the individual a foundation for acquiring what he or she will afterward.

RETALIATORY FILM  
POLICY IN MEXICO

SAN DIEGO, Cal. (Special).—The Mexican Federal Government has recently adopted a retaliatory policy against motion picture companies which produce films defaming Mexico and Mexicans, according to word just received here at the Mexican consulate.

All films, regardless of the producer, that carry scenes considered detrimental to Mexico will be barred from that Republic, as the result of an order issued by the Foreign Relations Committee in Mexico City. The order applies to all films, even those that are made for exhibition in foreign countries other than Mexico and not shown in the United States.

Some film companies, it was said at the consulate here, have made use of Mexican characters to typify banditry and lawlessness.

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
STEAMSHIP LIMITED

## TO THE ORIENT

Fast Time Across the Pacific by the Large and Luxurious Steamships:

"Empress of Canada,"  
"Empress of Australia,"  
"Empress of India,"  
"Empress of Asia."

10 days to Japan  
14 days to China  
18 days to Manila

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Frequent Sailings from St. John to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp

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Apply to Agents Everywhere or Passenger and Freight Departments.  
Canadian Pacific Railway—Traffic Agents

## Florida

## CUBA—SOUTHERN RESORTS

5 THROUGH 5  
TRAINS DAILY

"Everglades Limited" Lv. Boston 7:30 p.m.  
Leave Pens. Terminal, New York, as follows:

"Havana Special" 9:15 a.m.  
"Palmetto Limited" 3:35 p.m.  
"Florida Special" 6:30 p.m.  
"Coast Line Fla. Mail" 8:45 p.m.

Winter Tourist Tickets, at reduced rates, allowing stop-overs, return limit May 31, 1922, now on sale.

## Atlantic Coast Line

"The Standard Railroad of the South"

Address J. H. JOHNSON, N. E. Agt.  
248 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

## FLORIDA

All-Water Route  
BOSTON TO JACKSONVILLE  
One Way \$42.50 Round Trip \$78.35  
Meals and Staterooms Both Included  
Full Information in Request  
Steamer Every Tuesday, Saturday, & P. M.  
Merchants & Minors Trans. Co.  
Pier 2, North Ave., Boston, Mass.  
Tel. Congress 2150.



COMPANY TO CUT  
ELECTRIC RATE

Boston Consumers to Benefit by  
Reductions, to Begin March  
1—Further Successive Reduc-  
tions of Unit Price Outlined

Charles L. Edgar, president of the Boston Edison Company, yesterday sent a letter to Henry C. Atwell, chairman of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, stating that beginning March 1 the company will reduce its "Schedule A" rate for electric current from 10 1/2 cents, plus coal clause, to 10 cents a kilowatt hour, by canceling the charges due to the coal clause effective since Oct. 1, 1918, and the 5 per cent increase effective since June 30, 1920. These reductions will affect about 135,000 out of the 150,000 customers of the company, and Mr. Edgar states further that "if business conditions continue to improve, it (the company) hopes and expects to make a further reduction to 9 1/2 cents on Sept. 1, next, with further cuts every six months contemplated so as to make the maximum rate 8 cents by March 1, 1924."

In part Mr. Edgar's letter says: "During the last two or three months, for the first time since the armistice, business conditions have seemed to be improving along stable and permanent lines, and the company now feels justified in making a reduction in its retail lighting rate known as 'Schedule A'."

"Although Mr. Hill has stated that in his opinion the company ought not to change its rate during the pendency of a rate case, and although there might be a decided advantage to the company in using the pending rate case as an excuse for not reducing rates at the present time, still it must be borne in mind that the company has increased rates when it found it necessary to do so although a rate case was pending, so that consistency and fairness at least should require it to make reductions when the conditions permit."

Prospects as to the future are uncertain, as the war has proved. But the company believes that business conditions will continue to improve; that it will be successful in showing the department that the City of Boston should pay the regular "street lighting" rates, at least; and that the department will approve of applying existing rates to customers who are now standing upon their contracts. Relying upon these assumptions the present goal of the company is "a maximum rate of 8 cents to be reached in two years, that is, on March 1, 1924, or further cuts of 1/2 cent every six months, I am, of course, not unmindful of the power of the department to prescribe a different program, and the present maximum rates of the companies applying the four largest rates of the United States, that is, New York, Chicago, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, are more than 8 cents; and although the New York rate is now being cut to 8 1/2 cents, the fact that the New York company does not supply its customers makes its rate equivalent to a rate in excess of 8 cents."

On conditions in these cities are more favorable for a lower maximum rate than the conditions in Boston, the company feels that although the task has not yet been made difficult, one, it is nevertheless one which will entitle it to much credit if it can be carried out."

The pre-war "Schedule A" rate of the company was 10 cents a kilowatt hour.

PROPORTIONAL VOTING  
PLAN TO BE OFFERED

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special)—A concrete plan for the application of proportional representation to the elections of the city of New York is in process of preparation by the Proportional Representation League.

The plan is to be presented to the members of the New York City Charter Commission, of which Francis M. Scott is chairman. An active campaign for its adoption is to be made by local members of the league.

## More Holidays Proposed

There are already too many holidays for the good of trade, declared several business men who appeared yesterday before the Committee on Legislation of the Massachusetts Legislature in opposition to bills seeking to set aside Lincoln's birthday as a holiday, to make June 17, Bunker Hill Day, and to establish Armistice Day as a legal holiday or provide that Thanksgiving Day be celebrated on the anniversary of the signing of the armistice.

Broadway and "Main Street"  
Thronged With Jobless Actors

Managers Blame Unions for Dullness—Labor Says Films and Fares Explain It

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (By The Associated Press)—There are today more unemployed actors and other stage people walking along Broadway and a hundred "main streets" looking for jobs than ever before. Everywhere in Times Square who knew anything about the theater, from the ticket taker to the producer of a dozen hits, is complaining.

The tall, lankies and boarding house owners seem to feel the hard times as acutely as the actors. They have sought a great many judgments these last few weeks against stage folk who overbooked the railway, and against the actors who refused to pay the price of paying their bills.

The larger cities of the country where the lights flicker only a little less brightly than in Broadway, conditions are the same, according to the reports of producers and managers.

Coal "Trimming"  
Costly Tradition

New Yorkers Still Charged for  
Process No Longer Used

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special)—Coal consumers here are expected to appeal to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the abatement of a charge for a trade tradition called "trimming," which cost them approximately \$500,000 a year.

Many years ago schooners were used instead of barges in New York harbor to transport coal from the New Jersey side to Manhattan. In the two holds, fore and aft, of each schooner, men were employed to level the coal as it was loaded. This process was called "trimming," and on each bill made out for trans-shipment a charge of from 4 cents to 8 cents a ton was made to cover it.

When steam power supplanted sailing vessels and barges were used in place of schooners there was no further need for "trimming" and the men who did this work were either laid off or employed elsewhere. Notwithstanding this change, the old "trimming" charge has been retained and users of anthracite in New York City still pay over \$500,000 a year to support this empty tradition, according to the newly formed Anthracite Coal Consumers Association, a protective organization.

RAILROAD SAID TO  
USE TERMINAL OF  
CANAL WITHOUT RENT

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 9 (Special)—Charging that the Morris canal, which runs between Philadelphia and Jersey City, is a detriment, Senator Parry of Essex is leading the fight in the Legislature here this week to obtain state condemnation of the waterway.

In 1887 the Legislature gave the canal company the right to use 40 acres of terminal property on the Hudson River, which comprise the so-called "big basin" and "little basin" of the Jersey City waterfront. According to Senator Parry this right terminates in 1924. He alleges that the Lehigh Valley Railroad, which controls the stock of the canal company, is using the terminal for purposes other than those of a canal, but is paying no rental to the State for this use. Estimates of the value of the two basins range from \$7,500,000 to \$80,000,000. Senator Parry declares New Jersey should take possession of the property so that it may be used as a genuine producer for the needs of the State.

"The State has now the right," said Senator Parry, "to condemn the right of franchise which the Lehigh Valley has in the canal and terminal property, without waiting for 1924. I am absolutely opposed to the State of New Jersey turning over this extremely valuable property, having a frontage on the choicest part of the New Jersey side of New York harbor, to the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company for a grossly inadequate sum."

ORLANDO FAILS  
TO FORM CABINET

ROME, Feb. 9 (By The Associated Press)—The effort of former Premier Orlando to form a cabinet in succession to the Bonomi Ministry has proved fruitless, and Signor Orlando today announced that he had given up the attempt.

He had asked the Roman Catholic leaders in an effort to form a coalition between them and the Democrats, but the Roman Catholics declared they were unable to agree to the conditions laid down.

The Socialists were also consulted. They insisted on a program calling for revision of the Treaty of Versailles, impartiality in internal politics and maintenance of the present Proportional Representative Law.

BOY SCOUT SUNDAY  
MARKS ANNIVERSARY

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special)—Boy Scout Sunday is to be observed on Feb. 12 in connection with the twelfth anniversary celebration this week of the Boy Scouts of America.

Six thousand active Boy Scouts in 240 troops in Manhattan are participating in the celebration and will renew their pledges to observe the Scout law by being "helpful, friendly, courteous and kind."

Maj. Lorillard Spencer, Scout commissioner for the Manhattan Council, has asked citizens of New York to watch out for special acts of service on Sunday.

Broadway and "Main Street"  
Thronged With Jobless Actors

Managers Blame Unions for Dullness—Labor Says Films and Fares Explain It

Several well known managers estimated today that half the 15,000 actors in the United States, exclusive of vaudeville performers, were out of work. The Actors Equity Association said the number was not that large, but was 20 per cent higher than usual.

Many reasons are given for the situation. The managers complain of unbearable overhead expenses—increased railroad fare and union regulations which, they assert, require the employment at high wages of men who only want to sit around and direct somebody else.

Union leaders say this isn't so, and explain that the main difficulties are the condition of animals on farms in remote districts, induced many farmers to remedy conditions. In its work of administering to animals the league keeps four trucks constantly at work, according to the report. A total of 348 new members were added during the year.

"FIREPROOF" COAL  
ABOLITION SOUGHT

National Retail Association Urges  
Public to Protect Themselves  
Against Possible Shortage and  
Also High Prices

Demand that producers eliminate the so-called "fireproof" coal and substitute coal that will burn was voiced by the officers of the National Retail Coal Merchants Association at their annual meeting held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel yesterday. Speakers also emphasized the need of the retail merchants and general public protecting themselves against a possible coal shortage and against high prices.

In discussing the quality of coal, Roderick C. Stephens of New York City, president of the association, said: "Negotiations are now being carried on with producers to eliminate the poor coal which is being distributed with the good, and we are urging upon them the necessity of uniform standards of coal, standards on a basis which will be acceptable to consumers."

"Arrangements have been completed with an anthracite producer to experiment in a new grouping of all sizes of coal. A quantity is now in circulation in Pennsylvania, and within the next week or two between 50,000 and 60,000 tons of new anthracite coal is to be distributed in anthracite coal consuming regions, and a goodly portion of this amount is headed for New England."

Better Grade Required  
"The results of this experiment are to be reported to the operators, who will consider these results in connection with their own study of the preparation."

"The coal mined during the past year has been of a grade and quality which has been very unsatisfactory to the consumers and complaints have been numerous, and the time has come where in all fairness to the consumers a uniform standard of preparation must be adopted. We have adopted the attitude of the consumer and have been negotiating for some time with producers, and this arrangement we have made with an anthracite producer to experiment along these lines is the result. There seems little doubt but what this scheme will be adopted by other producers, and there will then be a uniform standard throughout the country. State and rock will be eliminated so far as it is possible to do so, and the sizes of the various grades of coal will be slightly changed. The small pea coal is to be merged with buckwheat, and the large pea with range. Chestnut is also to be eliminated. Stove coal will be slightly larger and under this standardization plan an increased tonnage is assured. Egg coal will also be slightly larger than the present size."

Possibility of Shortage  
In regard to a possible shortage of coal and an increase in prices, Mr. Stephens said:

"The United Mine Workers, through their representatives are attempting to force the mine operators to perpetuate existing high wage scales by a demand for increased pay and reduced working hours or a threat of strike. These demands they desire to have become effective on the expiration of the present agreement, March 31."

"Reduced cost of coal to the consumer requires a reduction in the cost of mining, of which cost over 70 per cent is represented by Labor. If the present scale of wages is continued, or an advanced scale becomes effective there can be no appreciable reduction in mining costs, thereby preventing a substantial reduction in selling prices, except as lowered freight rates will permit. A reduction of 10 per cent in existing coal freight rates would mean a saving only of from 25 cents to 50 cents per ton to eastern points and from 50 cents to 75 cents per ton on the long westward hauls."

"If there should be a suspension of mining on April 1, the interest will best be served if the demand for coal is moderate while negotiations for a new wage scale are pending. Therefore, consumers should now purchase sufficient coal for household and industrial purposes to satisfy their requirements at least to May 15. This policy will make for an orderly adjustment of conditions between the producers and miners and will prevent levying exorbitant prices during the suspension period. In the final adjustment the public will be the deciding factor, and the wisdom of maintaining a reasonable supply of coal at prevailing prices, so that the lowest possible level may be reached in the future, is suggested."

The session will be continued today, when committees will make their reports. President Stephens said there are about 75 matters under consideration by the committees and as soon as they have rendered their reports suitable action will be taken upon their recommendations.

MORE THAN 50,000  
ANIMALS CARED FOR

More than 50,000 animals were cared for during 1921 by the Animal Rescue League of Boston, according to a report by Mrs. Huntington Smith, who was re-elected president of the organization at its annual meeting. Considerable emergency work was accomplished during the year and many stray animals were cared up, particularly at beach resorts. During Christmas week 300 stables in Greater Boston were visited and about 3000 horses were fed and cared for. Of the animals cared for cats were in the majority, 45,333 felines being looked after in the course of the year.

A large amount of humane literature was distributed and 77 H. Irwin, employed by the league to investigate the condition of animals on farms in remote districts, induced many farmers to remedy conditions. In its work of administering to animals the league keeps four trucks constantly at work, according to the report. A total of 348 new members were added during the year.

GOVERNMENT EVIDENCE IN  
LIQUOR CASE RESTRICTED

Federal Commissioner Refuses to Give Prosecution as  
Much Latitude as Was Granted Defendant—Pro-  
hibition Agent Tells of Buying Liquor

Hearing as to the validity of the search warrant used in the recent seizure, by federal prohibition agents, of about \$250,000 worth of liquor belonging to Dennis J. Keefe, in his hotel at 111 Dartmouth street, went forward before United States Commissioner Hayes yesterday. When Commissioner Hayes ruled that L. U. D. Stone, Assistant United States District Attorney, should limit the testimony which he presented to that which had direct bearing upon the case, the attorney for the government objected strongly. He said that at the beginning of the trial the commissioner had ruled to admit evidence other than that being offered bearing on the case presented by the defense, declaring that he would discriminate between what was and what was not pertinent.

"Evidently I have three attorneys against me," said Mr. Stone. "Do you mean to say, sir, that I do not uphold you?" Commissioner Hayes demanded. "I only ask for the same liberty in presenting my case for the government as was allowed my brothers of the defense," Mr. Stone explained, reminding the commissioner of his ruling of the day before.

"I don't recall it," the commissioner asserted. "The facts which you wish to present have no bearing on this case, and I refuse to hear them. I shall hold you down, sir."

Albert J. Lynch, prohibition agent, who was already at the witness stand with an array of liquor which had been seized before him, was forced to return without presenting any evidence.

In order to issue a search warrant certain facts must be shown, to, said E. D. Stone, Assistant United States

PLAN TO INCREASE  
HOME BUILDING

Committees of Builders and Trades  
Council at Work Along Lines  
Indicated by Governor Cox

Governor Cox has received letters from the master builders and from the Building Trades Council, stating that committees of these organizations are already at work along the lines which he has suggested toward an agreement that will help the home-building situation in Massachusetts. The Central Labor Union appointed its committee last Monday following a conference with the Governor. The first meeting of the committee of master builders was on Wednesday, and other meetings followed.

The constructive criticism of the Master Builders' Association, will be given through its committee, which will be likely to have considerable weight with the Governor, who expects to have soon reports from all these committees. He will then be in possession of evidence upon which to decide whether the housing situation in Massachusetts warrants any action, interference or assistance by the executive department. The hope is that some definite working plan will be outlined on which all forces can unite, and that operations can be begun that will tend to increase the supply of houses available and reduce costs and rents.

In addition to the labor and industrial reports, one is expected also from the investment bankers, who are mostly the savings banks and co-operatives. The hope is that some definite working plan will be outlined on which all forces can unite, and that operations can be begun that will tend to increase the supply of houses available and reduce costs and rents.

One suggestion that the Governor has put forward is a plan from New York, where it is said to have been worked out. This is that to further the quick and economical building of homes only, labor of all classes in the buildings trades shall be paid the regular established wages of an eight-hour day, but shall work nine hours, thus donating five hours' labor a week, ignoring Saturdays. This, it is pointed out, would at the same time tend to lessen unemployment.

RESPECT FOR LAW IS  
AID TO ENFORCEMENT

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8 (Special)—Addressing a law enforcement conference held by the Indiana Anti-Saloon League here today, Roy A. Haynes, prohibition commissioner, said he is working as a "preacher of the constitution" rather than a prohibitionist.

"In my judgment," he said, "there is no safer course to pursue in the enforcement work than the same course pursued in the legislative phase. Each community should build around itself the cooperation of the various enforcement agencies and feel a sense of responsibility for the degree of success being secured in the respective communities in law enforcement work."

Homar Elliott, United States District Attorney, said the only remedy in regard to liquor law violations is to "go ahead and enforce all laws." Automobile thieves are nearly always found to be rum runners, he remarked.

Protecting Street Car Passengers  
Enactment of a law providing that persons alighting from or boarding street cars shall have the right of way over motorists was urged yesterday by Coleman Silbert, state representative, at a hearing before the Committee on Highways and Motor Vehicle of the Massachusetts Legislature in support of his bill to that effect. Mr. Silbert pointed out that the present law allows the motorist to pass the car if he keeps eight feet outside the running board, and declared that the merits of the proposed law were so obvious as to make argument unnecessary.

District Attorney, just before the opening of the hearing. "In this case the sole question is whether or not the things sworn to are true. Anything else is foreign to the case." According to Daniel A. Shea and Leo A. Rogers, attorneys for Mr. Keefe, the liquor discovered in the raid had been in his own possession before the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment, and was therefore not contraband.

The government has based its case upon the evidence of Clarence W. Clark, prohibition agent, and Howard M. Madison, government informer, who state that they entered the grocery store owned by Mr. Keefe in connection with the hotel, and purchased a bottle of liquor which, upon test, proved 80 per cent alcohol. Upon this testimony, the warrant was issued which resulted in the raid and seizure. The testimony of Mr. Madison, however, was thrown out of the case last Wednesday, after David J. Whittemore, a Fitchburg policeman, testified that Mr. Madison had been convicted of several crimes, and had served time in the House of Correction. Among other things Mr. Madison had stated, under oath, that he had never been convicted of any crime.

The government's case was left, therefore, solely upon the testimony of Mr. Clark, who said he had not actually made the purchase of liquor, but had accompanied Mr. Madison. According to the testimony of Mr. Clark, he handed Mr. Madison \$2 just before entering the store, and Mr. Madison handed the money to the store clerk, asking for liquor. The clerk, Mr. Clark testified, left the room by a door which Mr. Clark subsequently learned led to the cellar, returning in two minutes with the package, alleged to have contained liquor, which he handed Mr. Madison.

Confection Sales  
Barred in Subway

Newspapers and Magazines Only  
Obtainable in B. R. T. Tube

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Subway patrons of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company henceforth will have to buy their chewing gum, milk chocolate and other articles before entering the underground stations.

The State Transit Commission announced today that it had ordered the receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit to stop the sale of everything save newspapers and magazines, on the platforms, as illegal under the Rapid Transit Act.

Inspectors recently were detailed to the stations to see how much the subway shopping interfered with passengers trying to board or alight from trains. Sales have amounted to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually.

CHEKA ABOLISHED  
IN SOVIET RUSSIA

Suppression of Counter-Revolution  
Transferred to Ministry  
of the Interior

MOSCOW, Feb. 9 (By The Associated Press)—The All-Russian Cheka, the Soviet secret police and judicial organization maintained largely for the suppression of counter-revolution, has been abolished, together with its local organs.

A decree was announced by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee today under which the suppression of open revolts, banditry and fighting and the work of espionage, guarding the railways and frontiers and other preventive measures are transferred to the Ministry of the Interior.

Within this ministry a political department will be organized under the personal presidency of the Minister of the Interior, who is now Felix Dzerzhinsky, former President of Cheka. The Cheka was formed soon after the Bolsheviks took control in 1917 and has functioned as the arm of the government under which all counter-revolutionary movements were summarily stamped out.

SECURITIES TAX FOR  
BONUS IS PROTESTED

Through a committee of five members of the governing board of the Boston Stock Exchange protest is to be made in Washington against the proposal of the House of Representatives to raise money for the soldiers' bonus bill through the imposition of a tax of one-fifth of 1 per cent on the transfer of securities. Under direction of the members of the exchange, which held a meeting yesterday at noon, the committee of protest goes to Washington at once.

Over 100 members of the stock exchange attended the meeting in opposition to the latest plan proposed in Washington to raise money for the bonus. The sentiment was unanimous and President Remick appointed the following members of the exchange: Allen Curtis, William F. Fitzgerald, E. Goodnow, J. W. Keweenaw, and George A. Rich. The following general committee was named to conduct a local campaign of protest: F. W. Remick, G. A. Rich, H. Foster Jr., W. F. Bartholemew, and G. E. Farrington.

THE MUEHLHAUSER BROS.  
PIANO CO.

Pianos—Players—Photographs  
1066 EUCLID AVE., CLEVELAND, O.

Profitable Dairying  
in South Dakota

Farmers Shown Drop in Prices  
Need Not Destroy Gains

VIRGIL, S. D. (Special)—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fanger of North Virgil are showing the farmers of South Dakota that poultry and dairying pays even though the prices received for their products along these lines have been cut in two the past year.

In figuring up their 1921 accounts they found that they had sold 650 gallons of cream for \$824.28; 983 1/2 dozen eggs, amounting to \$226.29; chickens to the amount of \$107.17, and \$152.45 worth of ducks and geese; the total for 1921 amounting to \$1,110.17. They found that there was a considerable drop in prices from 1920. From approximately the same amount of stock, both dairy cows and poultry, last year they sold \$1,816.33 worth of cream, and poultry to the value of \$619, a total of \$2,235.33 for the year.

PLAN TO POSTPONE  
ELECTION CHARGED

Leaders of Opposition Parties in  
Argentina Claim President Is  
Aiming to Keep Himself in  
Power by Process of Delays

BUENOS AIRES, Jan. 16 (By Mail)—Charges that President Irigoyen is planning to keep himself in power by postponing the national elections, which would otherwise be held on April 2, are made by leaders of the opposition parties in Argentina. There is a constitutional prohibition against a president succeeding himself in office but President Irigoyen's opponents allege that he intends to evade it by delaying the election by some manufactured excuse.

They claim to see proof of their charges in the fact that the Radical Party, which now controls the government, has failed to announce a date for its convention to nominate a presidential candidate. They openly say that the Radical Party plans to continue the delay and that no candidate will be nominated.

Dr. Francisco J. Beazley, chairman of the convention of the Concentration Nacional, an opposition party, charged, at the convention of that party, that Irigoyen intended to do everything in his power to retain control of the government.

"There has even been talk," the speaker said, "of a general revolutionary strike promoted secretly by executive power and stimulated and prolonged by its tolerance so as to afford a pretext for the postponement of the elections in April."

Dr. Norberto Piñero, who was nominated for the presidency by the Concentration Nacional, asserted in a speech that Irigoyen had "declared himself outside the usual order of government, invested himself with an historic mission, a superior destiny and placed himself above our fundamental charter."

The Concentration Nacional is an association of conservatives, democrats and other parties supported by two leading newspapers, La Nacion and La Prensa, and by many leading business men.

Le Epoca, the government organ, treats the accusations against President Irigoyen with disdain.

## Ryan Resignation Confirmed

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Reports in circulation for several weeks that Allan A. Ryan, financier, had resigned as special deputy police commissioner, finally were confirmed today by Police Commissioner Richard Enright, who said Mr. Ryan had tendered his resignation a month ago, just prior to sailing for Europe.

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## FRENCH-SPANISH PARLEYS RESUMED

Paris Delegate Confers With  
Foreign Ministry at Madrid  
With View to Putting an  
End to the Commercial War

MADRID, Spain (Special).—The French delegate, Mr. Serruys, director of the Commercial Agreements Department at the French Ministry of Commerce, who has come to Madrid to open the new series of negotiations with a view to putting an end to the commercial war, with absolute stoppage of trade, at present existing between the two countries, and to enter into a new commercial agreement, has called upon the Foreign Minister, Mr. Gonzalez Rontorio, who has presented to him Mr. Lopez de Lago, director of the Commercial Department at the Foreign Ministry, who will lead the negotiations on the Spanish side. This deeply important business has now begun.

At the present time there are some stronger undercurrents in Spanish politics than there have been since the outbreak of the big trouble at Melilla, and there has been a certain quiet and discreet canvassing as to the respective points of view of the various elements.

The French Government has generally taken the view that Conservative governments in Spain are not well disposed toward France, though the Spanish there seems little enough to support any such view. On the other hand it may have been generated to a large extent by the process of comparison, since one section of the Liberal Party, that being the official Liberal group controlled by the Count de Romanones, has always been almost fanatically pro-French.

### Step Toward Rapprochement

It is now pointed out as being significant on the occasion of the recent Moroccan debate in the Senate, when Mr. Burgos y Maza, one of the Conservative chiefs, put forward a resolution defining Spanish policy in which five points were stated (that Spain was firmly resolved to exercise her protectorate in the zone apporportioned to her by the 1912 treaty, to apply the necessary chastisement to the rebels, to adopt the most desirable measures for the development of the zone without prejudicing the general interests of Spain, to establish the responsibility of what happened in July, and to reorganize the army and render it adaptable to the needs of the country and capable of fulfilling the mission that may be required of it); a clause was added upon the strong insistence of Mr. Perez Caballero, formerly Spanish Ambassador in Paris under a Liberal government and the most intimate friend and coadjutor of the Count de Romanones, containing the words "maintaining always a policy of intimate and cordial understanding with France and England." Those who speak for France in Madrid say that the intention of Mr. Perez Caballero, on this occasion, is to indicate that the policy of the Liberal Party in respect to France has not changed in consequence of the difficult period that preceded the rupture of commercial

relations, and the equally trying period that has ensued, and that it has usefully and opportunely led the government and the Cortes, through the approval of this proposition, to sanction a policy of rapprochement with France.

### Need of Understanding

It is high time, indeed, that the two governments came into touch with each other again upon this question, for the situation at the beginning of the new negotiations is distinctly keen. The two governments have engaged, amidst their protestations of friendliness, in a harsh and foolish pin-pricking contest. France was the first to stiffen the duties against Spanish goods, upon the rupture, over and above the plain and impossible tariff. Spain naturally followed suit, and then the governments began to want explanations from each other.

The Spanish official Gazette recently published a royal decree enacting that no merchandise that came from France, or her colonies or protectorates, could enter the free ports of the Canary Islands or the Spanish ports of Ceuta and Melilla in Morocco without a Spanish importation permit from the government at Madrid. Other measures in the way of reprisals were announced, but this was the most remarkable upon it. It was immediately reported from Paris that the French Government, through its Ambassador in Madrid, had asked for explanations from the Spanish Government upon these measures, maintaining the criterion that, while Spain might be justified in extending to her overseas possessions the general customs tariff that had been put in force since the denunciation of the *modus vivendi*, the prohibition of imports, which was what the rule about applying for a permit amounted to in the case of the French exporters, constituted a régime of prohibition and annulment which was inadmissible in times of peace.

### Opinion in Spain

There is not in Spain, at any rate, any weakening of the sense of right and justice, and of the further sense of being aggrieved by a somewhat ungrateful neighbor, that surged at the sudden declaration of this commercial war by France in November, which became operative early in December. The contrary is more likely to be the case, although the most is naturally made by French correspondents of criticisms that are inevitably directed from some quarters against the Spanish Government regarding the tariff system and the new arrangements that are contemplated.

There is a strong body of opinion in Spain that is adverse to a scheme of supporting home industries at the expense of foreign trade relations, and the establishment of an intensified protective tariff system encouraged mainly by industrial and trading elements who are destined to be disappointed that they are no longer making the same profits that they made during the war period. That in substance is the chief argument against Spanish policy as it is conceived by its opponents.

The danger that was apprehended from the beginning that this dispute might take a more directly and generally political turn has to some extent materialized, though happily not seriously, but if it were prolonged there would be grave possibilities.

## DANZIG, AS A FREE SEAPORT, FLOURISHING WITH MANY SHIPS

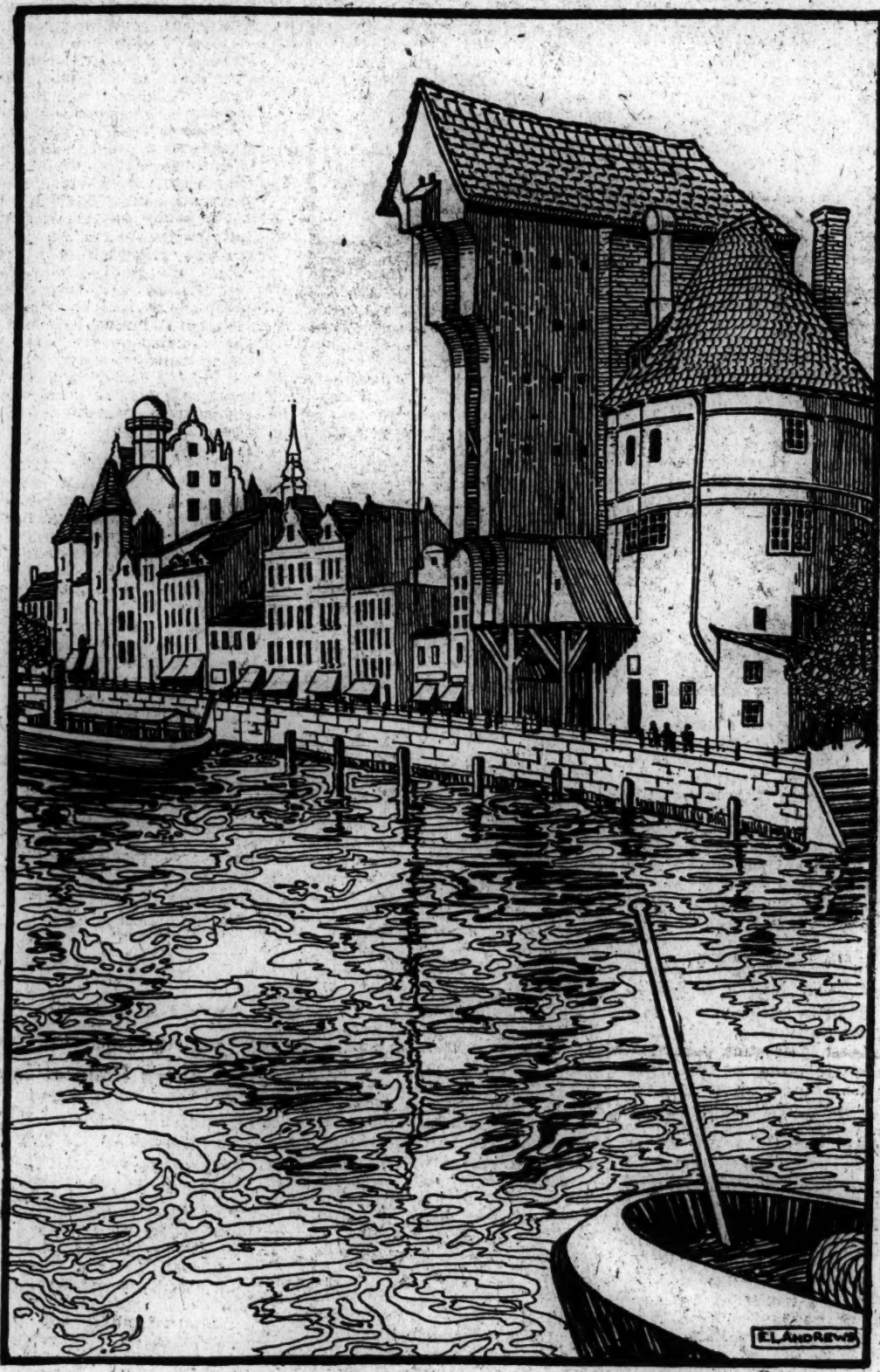
Thanks to Enterprise of Several New Shipping Firms, She  
Has More Vessels Than Before the War and Is  
Trading Direct With Holland, England and Americas

More old china than glass has come down to us, because glass is the more easily broken; and we should have more old houses left in north Germany today if all the cities there had been built of stone instead of easily fired wood. But along the Baltic shore hewn stone was too costly for use in the Middle Ages, except to build a

League was formed, of the merchants, first, in various free German cities, who traded abroad, and, later, of the cities themselves. It sought and very widely found for its members valuable trading privileges and some approach to safety in a lawless time. During the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, at the height of its glory,

business man, importantly bustling along with his leather portfolio tucked under his arm, and every now and then saluting a friend with his hat well raised and a bow from the waist; the student in the small, visorless cap of his corps, and a spruce figure he is, too, though the times are especially hard for him and his class; the school-boy with Schiller collar wide open and bare knees; the pleasant-faced women and girls, dressed with more care than taste, inelegantly shod, ungraceful in carriage; the scraps of talk overheard, from the women always, about food prices, from the men, as invariably, about the valuta; the pushing, the jostling—for the German is polite, but has no manners. Oh! a German city, this!

There is one specialty on sale: amber. Lumps of this translucent resin are picked up on the shores of



The Krantor on the Vistula

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

cathedral with, and even then brick often served, as they made it serve in Danzig for that huge St. Mary's of theirs, with its blunt-nosed giant of a clock tower. Yet the merchants of the free port of Danzig were once unusually substantial men; and because they were, more than the usual number of old houses raise their tall heads in the Long Lane still, fronting with massive, gabled, stone faces a new world.

Very lofty and upright they are, like old-fashioned traders, and a little contemptuous of modern traffic. In front of most of them rises its Bel-schlag, a low-walled forecourt with steps coming down to the street between sandstone pillars. Heraldic reliefs, as elaborately carved as the medallions or the lintels above, often decorate the walls of these Bel-schläge; and not less elaborate are the doors leading straight from the pavement into the cellars underneath. But imagine how traffic is hampered by this architectural peculiarity of the Danzig lanes.

### Run Down to Water Gates

For the word "Gasse" really does mean a lane here. Langgasse, Fraungasse, Breadstall Lane and Milkcan Lane and Broad Lane—all alike are narrow. They all run down to water gates opening on the River Moltau, just before it meets that long, long "River of Nations," the Vistula, which is here almost at the end of its journey across Europe from the Carpathians to the Baltic; and if you have ever seen any scene much quieter than the Long Bridge, as they call this gated river frontage of Danzig, you have traveled very far. Look for a moment at the Krantor, Crane Gate, with its two fat, round, stone towers, and between them, leaning forward, the gate's vast wooden roof. The crane which you can see inside the tower there, worked by a mighty wheel, has been serving to raise the masts of ships like those yonder for the last 500 years. Look across at the Speicherinsel, Granary Island, lying in the middle of the Moltau. Those half-timbered granaries have stood there for 500 years at least. Remember Danzig did make harmony in trade.

She was one of the Hanna towns. Back in the Middle Ages the Hanseatic

its arm stretched from Rotterdam to Reval and from Cracow to Cologne; as a sovereign power it dealt with sovereigns; and of its 80 members Danzig was not the least.

From her geographical position—an ice-free port at the mouth of the far-traveled Vistula, within half of ice-bound Russia and a land-locked Poland—you can guess that history for her has not been all smooth sailing. She has suffered many sieges, by the Poles, the Swedes, the Russians, the Prussians, the French. She has been a free port, under the protection of the kings of Poland, belonged to Poland, belonged to Prussia, been again a free port, belonged to Prussia again. For more than a year now, since early in 1920, when she was cut off from Germany by the Polish corridor to the sea, she has been not only a free port but a free state also, bounded on the east by the easternmost arm of the Vistula delta, stretching along the Baltic coast for about 40 miles westward to Zoppot, and reaching back inland to the south as far as the Polish Dirschau; and on her 13,000 square miles of territory she supports about 35,000 inhabitants, of whom two-thirds are German and the rest Poles.

In Danzig city, not more than 3 per cent of the inhabitants are Polish. Stroll down busy Long Lane, or round about those broader, bustling streets that once were markets, you will see for yourself that this is no Polish town.

Danzig is clean, western, Germanically clean. That is the first note. Then just look at the people. Where but in Germany do you see such hair as those girls have, so neatly dressed, so exquisitely brushed-up? Or do you often see beyond Germany youths like those, with hair so closely cropped that their square heads might as well be shaven? Besides, if you glance at the shops you will find the high proportion of hair dressers, usual in a German town. That is the second note, always. And the foodshops are purely German in style, with their windows full of a dozen different kinds of cheeses and of different kinds of sausages, say foxy-odd, from little brown, finger-thick Frankforters, to that yellow-skinned giant, the onion-flavored sausage of Apolda. Have you seen such windows in Poland ever?

No, it is a German street scene: the

the Baltic and locally worked into the loveliest of ornaments, brooches and hampins, necklaces, pendants and buckles. You can buy two varieties, either clear or cloudy; and I have come across a few pendants in which they were exquisitely blended, as though a cloud bubble of amber had burst at the top of the pendant, clearing as it fell. All these ornaments, I suppose, are a trifle barbarous; but beauty is not; and a windowful of amber is a beautiful thing. It looks like crystallized sunlight.

### Shipping Its All-in-All

But her shipping is Danzig's all in all. Before the war she built largely for the German mercantile marine, but though she had a big coastal trade, she was an unknown quantity to ocean-going steamers, in spite of her capabilities for docking ships of deep draft and her many points of contact with the east and the south by river and rail and road. But her new political status was not even ratified before the great foreign liners were lying alongside the allied warships still, policing her harbor. Munitions, motors and food, food, food poured through into Poland, and out of Poland a flood of emigrants, since checked by American immigration laws, began to roll tumultuously overseas. The little, new-born Baltic states clamored hungrily for goods. Through Danzig they were fed. Hopes flew high as the Danzig flag.

They may have dropped a little since then, because trade has grown more difficult with Poland, who can only export a few thousand tons of wood, oil and cement and is importing less and less on account of her over-falling mark. Nevertheless, Danzig flourishes. Thanks to the enterprise of several new shipping firms, she has actually more ships trading under her own flag than she had before the war; and they trade now, not coastwise only, but direct with Holland, England, the Americas. Yet even this is not the most conspicuous fact. A quarter of the foreign tonnage that came into Danzig harbor last year was British—215 ships (256,464 tons); but America sailed close behind with 60 ships (123,463 tons), whereas in the year before the war she was shown thus in Danzig harbor registers: "America. Ships (Tonnage): NIL."

## DR. NANSEN'S VIEW OF RUSSIAN ENIGMA

Relief Worker Finds Deplorable  
Conditions Existing in Volga  
Plains, and Urges That More  
Help Be Extended to Refugees

WARSAW (Special).—On his way to Russia, coming from Paris, where he had been conferring with the French Government, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, delegated by the League of Nations to help the Russian refugees abroad and to relieve the unfortunate people, numbered the following statement on the actual situation in Russia:

"Just as I was chosen delegate by the League of Nations to assist the Russians," Dr. Nansen said, "an unfortunate incident occurred; the French Government decided to cease relieving the Russian refugees in Tekeky. These unfortunate people, numbering close on 200,000 in Constantinople and its neighborhood, have been thus deprived of succor. The French Government, however, has willingly granted my request, and has continued to revictual the military refugees, till such time as we have ultimately settled the question of sending these latter to countries which would give them employment and food."

### French Aid Called for

"There are, however, over 10,000 civil immigrants who are in hunger in the streets of Constantinople, and I was unable, through lack of funds, to help them in any way whatsoever. We hope that the French Government will aid us in transporting these unfortunate people to countries where they will be given employment. Tzecho-Slovakia, for instance, has undertaken to receive from 5000 to 6000 immigrants as agricultural laborers. Other countries have made similar offers, and as soon as transport facilities can be arranged we will send over these civil and military refugees."

"It is with great joy that I have learned that the French Parliament has just voted a sum of 5,000,000 francs in subsidies to rescue the starving Russians. This, indeed, is a splendid example on the part of France. In my opinion," Dr. Nansen continued, "it is essential that all the great countries should render assistance to Russia, because it is of the greatest importance for the future of Europe to prevent a complete débâcle in Russia, which is certain to take place if the whole of Europe does not come to the help of that country. At the present moment all preparations must be made to enable the Russian peasant to sow his spring crops. Seeds have been successfully sown over a certain area, but there is none left for the spring sowing."

### Situation as to Crops

"The situation is very grave, because the autumn crops only yielded one-third of the Russian output, while the spring crops yield two-thirds. If the early crops cannot be realized there will of necessity be another famine next year. Of course it will be very difficult to carry out agricultural operations in spring, as the farm horses are perishing in thousands through lack of fodder, with the result that no horses will be left in the spring to draw the plows. Russia would be helped considerably if tractors and some small tanks of the Renault type were dispatched to her. There is a wholesale dearth of agricultural implements, and at present wooden plows are being used to till the land, so that the dispatch of all kinds of agricultural tools and machines would greatly solve the difficulty of sowing the spring crops in Russia."

"In order to reconstruct the eco-

nomie life of Europe, Russia must be saved from going under. Further, to return to normal times, it is of paramount importance that the production of Russian cereals be enhanced, just as, in the same way, the traders need a large Russian market, wherein to sell their goods. I think Europe forms a corporate body in the sense that it is not possible to separate from western Europe some hundred millions of consumers and producers without affecting the whole of Europe. Russia is not in a position to help herself unaided, as the disaster is on too large a scale. Thus it behooves not to come to her rescue. In distress of this kind all party feelings should be ruled out of the question."

### America's Share in Work

"The Americans are hard at work, it is true; they are feeding a million children. This number seems enormous, but unfortunately this only represents a minute quota of the number of famished children who are suffering in the plains of the Volga. The English organization, 'Save the Children Fund,' will, guided by me, feed 250,000 infants. Truckloads of barley and corn are about to be distributed, despite the enormous transport difficulties. Previously the Volga could be used as a medium of distributing goods, but now, owing to its frozen state, the hardships have increased through the inefficiency of the railroads and the extremely bad state of the rolling stock; much, however, could be achieved by utilizing the materials which are still serviceable."

"Since the horses of the peasants are no longer available," Dr. Nansen concluded, "those who do not live in the immediate proximity of the railroads are prevented from participating in the relief distributions, and those who live in the districts which are served by railways are left in a helpless condition. We are preparing relief parties linked up to each other, who are provided with horses and motor lorries to be able to distribute relief in the most accessible districts. But in order to carry this out effectively funds are needed, which in Europe itself are hard to collect. State aid from all the countries of the world is necessary to attain this end."



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ADMINISTRATION OF  
GERMAN RAILWAYS

Opinions Differ as to the Best Measures to Be Adopted to Place Roads on Paying Basis—Denationalization Proposed

BERLIN (Special).—The administration of the German state railways continues to be a subject of keen discussion. The whole question has more than a domestic significance because the allied powers, in the interest of Germany's financial situation, which is so closely linked up with the question of reparations, have repeatedly summoned the German Government to take steps to wipe out the deficit on the railways. The justice of the demand of the allies is admitted by all sections of the German public, but opinions differ as to the best measures to be adopted to place the railways on a paying basis.

Hugo Stinnes and his friends profess to believe that a denationalization of the railways would result in their better administration but, in view of the hostility of the officials, the workers and the general public to that proposal, it really has very little chance of being put into effect. The railway workers themselves, however, realize that steps of some sort or another must be taken to place the railways on a sound footing; moreover it is understood that, until the huge deficit is wiped out, there can be no hope of the budget balancing and until the budget balances the prospects of the Allies getting reparations are, one need hardly add, extremely remote.

Moderate German Viewpoint  
A report on the whole question of the administration of the German railways which has been recently published by the Socialization Commission—a body representing officials, workers and industrial organizations—is of peculiar interest in revealing the moderate German point of view on this vitally important question. The Socialization Commission rejects with some vehemence the "retrograde" step of denationalization advocated by Herr Stinnes, a fact which does not lessen the value of the constructive recommendations which its members make.

Very interesting are the reasons given for the deficit which now characterizes the administration of the German railways. Before the war, states the commission in its report, the German state railways, especially the Prussian railways, were technically well-administered and sound economic property. During the war the rolling stock was in part destroyed and in part overused, while as a result of the war the cost of maintenance and operation had increased. A substantial part of it was surrendered to the allied governments.

Post-War Level of Charges  
Moreover, during the war, while private industrial undertakings were able to obtain increased charges, to some substantial profits and also to make reserve funds which enabled them to meet the changed conditions created by the war, the railways not only maintained the pre-war level of their charges but actually were called on to carry out work for the army at a financial loss.

Profit increases were first made at the end of the war, when the introduction of the eight-hour day, the granting of holidays to employees, the necessity of finding work for the war-mutilated and for railwaymen who had formerly lived in territories now separated from Germany led, the commission explains, to an increase in the number of workers employed of close on 35 per cent, as compared with pre-war figures.

The expenditure on rolling stock and on other materials, it is further pointed out, has increased 18 times as compared with the pre-war expenditure, whereas the increase in wages represents an increase of not more than 11 times. The increase in railway passenger and goods traffic fares, it is pointed out, has not kept pace with the depreciation of the German exchange and until recently the new scale of charges corresponding fairly closely with the depreciation of the German currency—passenger fares and goods charges increased 10 times and goods charges 4 times as compared with pre-war charges.

Economics Necessary  
In its report the commission examines exhaustively various proposals for restoring the chaotic finances of the railways to order. It admits that economies are necessary and that increased charges should follow more rapidly on currency depreciation than has hitherto been the case. It points out, however, that more radical reforms are necessary if the state railways are to be placed on a paying basis. The commission, for example, raises the question whether the railways should be taken out of the sphere of politics and, instead of being controlled as at present by a Minister of Transport who has a seat in the Cabinet, should be directed by a president whose position approximates rather to that of a civil servant.

The commission, it is interesting to note, rejected the proposal on the ground that the great importance of the German railways rendered it inadvisable that they should have a representative in the German Cabinet. The Socialization Commission concludes its report by declaring that it is convinced the railways must remain the property of the state.

for the vote, for that is when the election will take place. All our representative institutions have women elected to membership; there are two members of Parliament, one a Socialist, the other belonging to the Liberal Party, and our Senate or Second Chamber has one woman. On the provincial state councils there are 16 women, and more than 80 have places in the common councils.

"These women do not belong to any particular party or section of thought, for every party—even those of very narrow political views—admits them, and Roman Catholics and Communists are represented. There is, too, an increasing tendency to nominate women as members of the boards of management and committees of various unions and institutions. There are even women secretaries, chairmen and

deputy chairmen of mixed assemblies, where a few years ago the idea of such a thing would have amazed and even shocked many people.

"We are also very proud of the fact that women have been appointed to quite important official positions, such as teachers in mixed high schools, directresses of laboratories and museums, universal lecturers, and even professors. The honorary title of doctor has several times been offered to women who had no opportunity of studying in the ordinary way in their youth. Most societies elect them as members, but the Royal Society of Science still resolutely bars its doors.

"The universities are open to women students on the same terms as to men, but there is no doubt that many women both in the professional and industrial classes are finding it increasingly difficult to find employment. We are doing our utmost to improve the position of all women who have to work for a living."

AERIAL TRANSPORT  
IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

PRAGUE (Special).—Prague is becoming one of the most important centers of aerial traffic on the Continent. Besides the lines Prague-Paris and Prague-Warsaw, the "Société Aérienne France-Roumaine" will open a daily air-mail line next spring between Prague and Bucharest, via Budapest and Belgrade. Further a Prague-Berlin line via Dresden and Leipzig is being projected as a junction with the Continental-London line.

An air post between Prague and Vienna, and another between Prague and Bratislava are also under serious consideration. The latter two lines will be managed by the Tzecho-Slovakian Aviation Company Limited. The first service will be started on May 1 and will include the transport of passengers, post and parcels. The Tzecho-Slovak Government is granting a subsidy to both air mail services. An amount of 6,000,000 crowns for promoting aviation companies has been provided for in next year's budget.

APPORTIONING COST  
OF WELLAND CANAL

TORONTO (Special).—Since the report of the International Joint Waterways Commission became public there have been persistent criticisms that the sovereignty of Canada was jeopardized in some respects.

Maj. A. C. Lewis of Toronto, secretary of the Deep Waterways Commission, was one of those who thought that the effect of the report would be that the United States, in paying for a share of the Welland Canal, would be vested with a share in the ownership of the waterway, leading to obvious difficulties, as the canal is entirely within Canada.

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is advised that the United States is not to be assessed in the manner described at all. To the total cost of the deep waterways scheme the cost of the Welland Canal is to be added. Canada will bear this expense entirely and in the international apportionment of the cost of the whole scheme Canada will receive credit for what she has already spent on the great canal.

General Margala's Retired Life  
SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 8.—Gen. Francisco Margala, military commander under Cárdenas, declared today he has had no connection with any of the scattered revolts reported throughout Mexico within the last few weeks. He declared he has lived a retired life since June, 1921, when he entered the United States.

BEAUTIES GIRDLING  
HIGHEST MOUNTAIN

Lieut.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury Is Enthusiastic Over the Natural Beauties That Abound on Slopes of Mt. Everest

LONDON (Special).—The highest and in some respects the grimmest mountain in the world is approached through scenes of exquisite beauty and matchless grandeur. It is difficult to say which were the more fascinating—the photographs of mountain scenery recently shown on the

screen at the welcome home of the members of the Mt. Everest Expedition at Queen's Hall, which made a "reconnaissance" of the approaches to Mt. Everest, last spring preparatory to an attempt to scale the summit at the same season this year, or Lieut.-Col. C. K. Howard-Bury's vivid word-pictures, glowing with color, of the natural beauties that abound in the whole region. Particularly lovely are the flowers which grow in great profusion, and some to gigantic size in the mountain valleys.

Not the least interesting part of the narrative of the leader of the expedition was his account of personal experiences and impressions, with some amusing incidents. Describing his journey from Sikkin to the Tibetan frontier, Colonel Howard-Bury said: "Wonderful butterflies of every shade and hue flitted across the path, scarlet ciceradonids made brilliant patches of color in the dark green of the luxuriant forest among huge tree ferns. Creepers and ferns hung from every tree; white, orange, mauve, or purple orchids grew among the mosses and ferns on the branches of the trees, and showed up in lovely clumps of color."

A lake on the Plateau of Tibet  
One of the beautiful scenes near the base of Mt. Everest

Plants Seem to Gleam in Dark  
"We passed big hedges of daturas 15 to 20 feet in height and covered with hundreds of great white trumpet-shaped blooms, quite eight inches in diameter and fully a foot in length. At night they gave out a strangely sweet scent and seemed to gleam in the darkness with a curious kind of phosphorescence." From Sedoebon the first five miles, and, rising higher, the party entered the rhododendron forests, after passing through a zone of oaks and magnolias.

"The rhododendrons at this time of the year," Colonel Howard-Bury said, "were a glorious sight. No photograph could do justice to the scene—it needed a painter at least. The hillsides were a blaze of color—rhododendrons, orange, red, deep crimson, pink, white and cream-colored, formed a glorious mixture of colors. Every yard of the path was a pure delight. Now appeared grassy fields carpeted with primulas and many other of the purely Alpine plants."

"After crossing the frontier between Sikkin and Tibet, everywhere were primulas and rhododendrons, the former appearing the moment the winter snow had melted from the ground. It was a steep and a stony descent of over 5000 feet into the Chumbi Valley; but the rhododendrons in the great forest of fir trees showed up splendidly, big pink blooms of Auchlandia, and the orange bells of Cinnabarinum, and many a white and yellow one, too, showing up in contrast to the dark green of the firs. We now met birch, sycamore and willows, all pale green, with the tender green of early spring, white spiraea and clematis, yellow berberis, white and pink roses, purple iris, and a mass of other wild flowers."

Multicolored Flowers Abound  
"Near Tazang the white roses covered the hillsides, while spiraea, small white and yellow rhododendrons, yellow primulas, wild gooseberries and currants grow everywhere, and the shady sides of the hills were covered with forests of birch, while juniper covered the other slopes that faced south."

"The Rongbuk Valley was wild and gloomy, with great cliffs coming to the muddy glacier stream." Colonel Howard-Bury remarked. "All the wild animals and birds in this valley were wonderfully tame. With my own eyes I watched the wild sheep coming down in the early morning to the hermits' cells and being fed not 100 yards from our camp, and I walked up openly to

within 20 yards of a herd of burkels, and they showed no signs of fear or paid the slightest attention to me. The rock pigeon would come and feed out of our hands, and so it was with all the other wild birds.

"The Alpine flowers on the Doya La were exceptionally beautiful. The lovely blue poppy abounded and grew in clusters everywhere, pink, yellow and white saxifrages covered the rocks, and several varieties of gentian were just beginning to come out. The Doya La marks a distinct barrier, the country to the north being barren, while on the south the moister currents of air penetrate up the Arun Valley and its tributaries, giving it a distinctly damper climate. This was very noticeable in the vegetation as we descended—rhododendrons, willows, juniper, roses, clematis, currants abounded, and the ground was

in places carpeted with yellow and sweet-scented primulas."

The Kama Valley in Colonel Howard-Bury's account, unexcelled in beauty anywhere in the Himalayas, with "the most stupendous scenery, with gigantic rocky cliffs towering up to heaven, with immense cliffs of ice torn and riven, breaking off and falling into a thunderous roar far down into the valley below, with smiling pastures right up among the ice and snow, with fields carpeted with many varieties of gentian and with rhododendrons, birch and fir trees surrounding some of the lower glaciers, and with forests of some of the most magnificent fir trees in the lower parts of the valley, the whole forming a combination of beauty not often seen."

"In the Kama Valley," he stated, "rhododendrons, willows, mountain ash, blue-poppies and iris now abound, and a few grow with the greatest luxuriance, and in the autumn I never anywhere saw such beautiful coloring with the scarlet of the mountain ash and berberis, the yellow and gold of the birch and willows, and the deep red of the wild roses."

"Still lower down the Kama Valley," at 12,000 feet, is a zone of forest. Here were juniper trees of a size quite unknown, with stems 20 feet in circumference and rising for 50 feet and 60 feet without a branch. Then a little lower down we entered into the zone of the silver fir (Abies webbiana), where the trees grow 100 feet and more in height and with a girth of over 25 feet, and a little lower, a 9000-10,000 feet, the lovely feathery brunonian grow over 150 feet in height and with trunks over 30 feet in girth. In these zones grew also the great rhododendrons, argenteum and falciferum, for here was a climate of constant rain."

DANUBIAN STATES  
CONCLUDE PACT

Austria and Tzecho-Slovakia in an Agreement to Respect Each Other's Political Integrity

PRAGUE (Special).—The visit which the President of the Austrian Republic has just paid to Dr. Masaryk, the President of the Tzecho-Slovakian Republic, at Lana, and the conversations which Mr. Schöber, the Austrian Chancellor, has had with Dr. Benes, president of the Tzecho-Slovakian Cabinet, have resulted in important economic agreements and a political convention which one might almost liken to a genuine alliance. The way was prepared by the visit of the first Chancellor, Mr. Renner, at Prague, followed by the interview of Hallstadt between the two presidents and foreign secretaries of both states.

The conference at Portofino of the new-born state rising out of the old Hapsburg monarchy, had already settled some of the litigious questions and prepared a solution for a number of them. With time, the spirit of economical solidarity between Tzecho-Slovakia and Hungary has awakened under the impulse of necessity. The economic crisis emphasized upon both countries how much it was necessary for them to restore their old economical relations. On the other hand, the events in Hungary—the attempt of former King Charles and the refusal by Hungary to fulfill the treaty of Trianon as regards the Burgenland—struck the two republics with the necessity of turning into a political agreement the economical arrangements already concluded or regarding which they were still negotiating.

FINNISH-ESTHONIAN  
COMMERCIAL TREATY

REVAL (Special).—The commercial treaty which Estonia recently concluded with Finland is the first treaty which the former country has made, and there were serious difficulties to be overcome, because the Estonian tariff is so much higher than Finland's.

The negotiations were protracted, but mutual satisfaction has been expressed at the result attained. The treaty, which only applies to the two countries and must not be extended to other countries, gives Finland the power to revise the tariff in accordance with her general tariff, while the tariff on the Estonian side has been fixed for the period of the treaty.

Some commodities can be imported free of any duty into either country, for instance, wood, pulp, cellulose and cattle from Finland to Estonia, and potatoes, apples and shale to Finland. The mutual reductions on other articles range from 10 to 80 per cent. The treaty also deals with railway rates, submarine cables and so forth.

Technical commissions had previously examined the financial and economical questions, so that the countries concerned have been able to come to a rapid and satisfactory result. It has been decided to ratify immediately and put into force the commercial treaty arrived at, thereby facilitating the commercial intercourse by free trade. As regards the coal supplied by Tzecho-Slovakia to Austria, the figure has been raised from 510 to 800 wagons monthly without premium. An agreement has been contemplated with regard to the ancient debts and credentials.

The political arrangement, which has been concluded for a period of five years, contains the following clauses: The two states agree to fulfill

all in their entirety the terms of the treaties of St. Germain and Trianon. They mutually guarantee their territories such as laid out by the treaties and promise mutual support, political and diplomatic, with a view to maintaining peace and guarantees as to the integrity of the territories concerned. In the event of one of the two states being assaulted and compelled to defend its rights, the other state binds itself to remain neutral.

The two states will further allow no political or military organization tending to thwart the existence or safety of one of the covenants. They will concert and help each other against any scheme or attempt to reestablish the ancient régime, either in home or foreign policy or in the form of government. The Tzecho-Slovakian Republic will inform the Austrian Republic of any political or economic treaty she will enter either with Jugo-Slavia, Rumania or Poland.

COST OF LIVING IN VIENNA  
DOUBLED WITHIN SIX WEEKS

Prices of Eggs, Milk and Matches Rise 500 or 600 Per Cent, Potatoes, Rice and Onions 300 to 400 Per Cent—Rents Increased First Time Since War

VIENNA (Special).—Between the end of November last and the middle of January, the general cost of living in Vienna is officially reported to have increased 25 per cent. Judging from the daily quotations of food prices, however, the cost of living has apparently increased 100 per cent in a period of six weeks.

In an open letter addressed to the Austrian Minister of Finance, the prices of eggs, milk and matches are shown to have risen 500 per cent, and sugar 600 per cent, while potatoes, rice, onions, soap and soda all cost from three to four times as much as six weeks ago. A reel of cotton now costs 500 crowns, just 2500 times the pre-war price; a packet of hairpins 100 crowns, an increase of 1600 per cent; and a yard of muslin 1200 to 1800 crowns, from 4000 to 5000 times pre-war prices. It costs as much now to have a pair of boots soled as it did to buy a new pair in November.

The writer of the letter has given a perfectly fair and unexaggerated account of the living conditions in Vienna today. It seems impossible to find any reasonable explanation for such an all-round increase in prices. The Austrian crown stands very much where it did on the foreign exchanges at the end of November, so that the rise in prices cannot be put down to any further depreciation of the crown abroad.

Profiteers Blamed  
Probably, the higher prices are mainly due to the persistent manipulations of the profiteers, who defy all efforts of the government to put a stop to their heartless speculations in the necessities.

The whole question of prices is like an insoluble riddle. Oranges can now be bought anywhere in Vienna at prices averaging 300 crowns apiece, which is about 3000 times the cost in pre-war days. They are brought from Italy. The lira has risen to 300 times the normal value and prices are high in Italy. Besides this the transportation rates and customs duties have all to be reckoned. But after allowing for all these charges, it is difficult to see why an orange should cost in Vienna in 1922, 6000 times as much as it did in 1914. The explanation seems to be all the more difficult when lemons, which are subject to just the same charges

for transportation, etc., are selling for less than 1000 times the peace price. Clothing, too, has advanced in price and now the tailors are demanding a further increase in wages, so that prices will go higher. Textile warfts are all becoming dearer and the best linen handkerchiefs now cost from 25,000 to 30,000 crowns a dozen. These advances are chiefly due to the rise in the value of the Tzech crown, as cloth and textiles come almost entirely from Bohemia.

Carfares Doubled  
Street-railway fares have just been raised to 60 crowns, just double the old rate. In peace time the fares were from 14 to 20 hellers, and after the armistice they were 60 hellers. Then the rates were suddenly advanced to two crowns. There was far more popular indignation, and a still greater outcry in the press at this increase than now, when the fares are put up from 30 to 60 crowns. The Austrian public have become apathetic and indifferent and their money apparently has no value for them. Whether the tramway fares are 30, or 60, or 100 crowns seems all the same as in any case the cars are crowded.

In this almost universal wave of high prices, the Viennese had one consolation left—their house rents had not been raised. During the war the government had forbidden the landlords to increase rents, particularly of the cheaper dwellings. Small increases were permitted under special circumstances; in the case of larger and more expensive apartments. This was an impossible state of things from the standpoint of the landlords, who were unable to keep their buildings in repair, deriving in many instances absolutely no return from the rentals. The government at last recognized the necessity of giving property-owners some relief and permitted rents to be raised to three times the present figures. The landlords took prompt advantage of this concession and probably at least nine-tenths of the tenants in Vienna were given notice that their rents would be raised from Feb. 1. In some instances the landlords have gone still further and are making the tenants pay for the cost of structural repairs to the buildings.

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States Mutually Bound  
The two states bind themselves to respect the observation as to the arrangements arrived at or to be concluded with a view to settling the financial and economic questions as well as those relative to the rights of the minorities. In the event of disputes between the two states, both governments will endeavor to settle the same amicably, and will eventually bring the dispute before the international court of justice at The Hague or before one or more arbitrary judges, especially named to this effect.

These treaties negotiated and concluded by Tzecho-Slovakia with the view of consolidating peace in Central Europe, have supplied a fresh proof of the liberality of Mr. Benes' political views and diplomatic ability.

The treaty, which has just been concluded, will be ratified by the parliaments of both countries. The ratification by the Tzecho-Slovakian Parliament is not to be doubted, but there will certainly be opposition to it in the Austrian Parliament. The Pan-Germans have already definitely set themselves up against the treaty, because it circumvents their scheme of attachment between Austria and the German Reich.

BULGARIA AS AN  
AGRARIAN STATE

War Caused Loss of Much of the Country's Farm Wealth, but Rehabilitation Work Goes On

SOFIA (Special).—Bulgaria has lost by the war almost 60 per cent of her stock of cattle and horses. Much of the crop yield that was fit for use has been destroyed. This means nearly all for Bulgaria, because cattle raising and agriculture constitute almost her only source of revenue. In addition to that, agricultural implements suffered equally heavy losses which Bulgaria is unable to renew in a relatively short time, on account of the bad situation of her exchange and her credit on the foreign market.

Notwithstanding these great difficulties the government, together with the farmer associations, has undertaken every possible measure to improve the poor species of home-bred cattle and horses. Favorable results already are to be noted. The reconstitution of agricultural implements proves very difficult. A plow which formerly was quoted at 40 to 50 leva now costs 1200 to 1300 leva. The price of materials such as tractors and Diesel furniture are unobtainable. Nevertheless, by the aid of the Farmers Union Bank, 50,000 to 60,000 plows have been imported from Tzecho-Slovakia.

Farmers Freed from Usury  
The question of agricultural credit is under most serious consideration. Two new institutions have been inaugurated, the Agrarian Union Bank and the Land Credit Institute. The first of these has a capital of 400,000,000 leva; this enables the farmers to free themselves from private usurers and allows them the culture of roses and vineyards. The olive and wood trades are to be worked on a co-operative basis.

One of the most serious reasons for cooperative action is owing to the fact that the law does not permit larger estates than 30 hectares (one hectare equals 10,837 square yards) remaining under one ownership. By more intensive culture it is expected that not only the quantity but even the quality will be raised. This is of great importance, as the farmer, owing to the low soil productivity, was neglecting the cultivation of corn crops. Since corn prices have been improving, however, great development of the corn produce has taken place.

Lease System Abolished  
To improve the situation for the farmers, the lease system has been abolished. This system made the farmer almost a slave of the big landowner, for whom he cultivated the soil. The farmer has also to study the use of chemical fertilizers for the soil. Agricultural lessons have accordingly been organized in every district, and experimental stations have been erected throughout the country. Students have been sent out to many parts of the world to specialize in all branches of culture: corn, fruit, vineyard, cattle; and afterward they will have to put their knowledge at the disposition of the country. Even the bioscope has been used to instruct the farmer, and university centers have been installed for agronomic science.

Bulgaria's financial situation still causes very much trouble. The cost of repairing the damages of war are weighing heavier day after day, while the maintenance of the foreign missions implies a yearly expense of about 250,000,000 leva. A speedy recovery of Bulgaria's economic trouble may not be expected. A systematic raising of the production, a restoration of the cattle stock lost by the war, and eventual delays for payment of the reparations can alone successfully neutralize the mistakes of the old régime.

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WOMEN'S POSITION  
IN HOLLAND FAST  
BECOMING BETTER

LONDON (Special).—Miss Anna Polak, one of Holland's leading women politicians, in a recent interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, gave some information regarding the position which women now occupy in her country, in connection with the note. "We women," she said, "that by the summer of 1922 Dutch women will be eligible

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# "The Blue Boy" Leaves England to Enter Upon a Career in the New World

GAINSBOROUGH'S "Blue Boy," believed by many critics to be the most beautiful portrait ever painted, has reached New York. It was bought early in the winter from the Duke of Westminster by the Duveen Brothers and later sold to Henry E. Huntington of New York. The price the Duveen Brothers paid, \$730,000 at the present rate of exchange, is said to be one of the highest ever given for a picture. Before leaving London, the portrait was thoroughly cleaned by experts and exhibited for three weeks in the National Gallery before many thousand Englishmen who came in curiosity, and lingered in reverence, to have a last look at the masterpiece before it crossed the ocean.

Every imaginable precaution was taken to insure its safe transportation. It was heavily insured and then placed in three cases; the first, waterproof, the second, steel, and the third, bound with iron. Two men accompanied it on its journey; it had a cabin to itself. This escort and seclusion were shared by another Gainsborough painting, "The Cottage Door," also purchased by Duveen Brothers. The voyage was made on La Savole, sailing from Havre on January 28.

The portrait is now in storage, but will be taken out for exhibition at the Duveen Galleries, 720 Fifth Avenue, within the next week or 10 days. The exhibition, which will last for three weeks, will be a great event in New York art and society circles.

## London Takes a Last Look

The effect of the painting upon the American public is expected to be a duplication of its recent reception in London, when on a Saturday morning there would be a crowd of more than 100 people standing before it within 20 minutes. As they approached, these people would be talking to each other, but when they stood before it and gazed, a silence fell on them, even on the loquacious who had been chatting lightly a moment before. Workmen at noon hour, girls out shopping, fathers with their children, connoisseurs and street urchins crowded before the rail and ceased to speak; and stayed, and stayed, as though to fix the vision in their memories forever.

Small doubt of their succeeding: once seen "The Blue Boy" is not forgotten. It is there and will not be denied. No one can deny today, as they could yesterday, those fortunate ones who saw it when it was freshly painted, for its first beauty had been restored. Through many years a gradual film of dust had gathered on it, clouding its crowning glory, the blue for which it is named. Art lovers who saw it then acknowledged

their disappointment—it seemed dimmer, duller than they had expected, hardly explaining the enthusiasm of Hayman and other early critics. But now it is again a harmony in blue and brown and silver, vivid, luminous, alive.

## The Triumph of Art

The boy stands in a landscape whose rocks and trees and water are alive when one looks on them from the Blue Boy to look at them; but, good as they are—one remembers, too, that Sir Joshua Reynolds called Gainsborough the best painter in Europe—one scarcely notices them. The Blue Boy fills the vision. The head is solidly painted, far more so than the painter's wont, and its modeling is worth of Franz Hals; the brown hair tones with the beaver hat and shoes, the brown eyes follow you. It is the very triumph of art that with all this bravery of blue satin and silver, all the harmonious tones of this daring brilliance, it is the face that you remember. The cleaning has brought out all that dazzled Gainsborough's contemporaries; the color, the silver, veiled by a century and a half of gradual dust, shine as they shone in the painter's studio.

John Taylor, the portrait painter, made a call on the Keeper of Prints and Drawings in the British Museum on Nov. 3, 1922, and talked to him of the days long before when he had been the friend of Hogarth, the pupil of Hayman, and the intimate of the poet Churchill. The keeper wrote down afterward their conversation.

"Did you know Gainsborough, sir?" he asked of John Taylor.

"Oh, I remember him; he was an odd man at times," was the reply. "I recollect my master, Hayman, coming home after he had been to an exhibition, and saying what an extraordinary picture Gainsborough had painted of the Blue Boy; it is as fine as Van Dyke."

## Who Is This Boy?

"Who was the Blue Boy, sir?"

"Why, he was an ironmonger, but why so-called I don't know. He lived at the corner of Greek and King streets, Soho; an immensely rich man."

The conversation went on into other channels, and no more was said of Gainsborough; but the conversation, brief as it is, is of the greatest interest. Although Master Jonathan Buttall, the Blue Boy, was the ironmonger's son, rather than the ironmonger, it is clear, in the first place, that Hayman's having seen it dates it as before 1776, instead of 1779, the date to which many writers have assigned it; and, in the second place, Hayman here proves himself a true prophet; it is as fine as Van Dyke.

## Mr. Honegger's "Skating Rink"

PARIS (Special).—Among the musicians who grouped themselves together as "The Six," undoubtedly one of the most talented is A. Honegger. When he has evolved and has abandoned some of the less defensible methods of his group, it will probably be found that he has a great gift of clarity and melody. The new rhythms which he weaves are interesting, and one wishes that the attempt to be merely new were forgotten, and Mr. Honegger yielded himself to his natural inspiration.

He has just written the music for a dance which the Scandinavian artist, Jean Borlin, has produced at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées. Its title is "Skating Rink." It is fantastic, eccentric, and even grotesque. The poem, as the arrangement of the piece is called, is by M. Canudo. Its argument is as follows:

On the rink are skaters of all classes of society—the artist and the bourgeois, the man about town, and women of all kinds. The men and women meet, mingle and separate under the light. One begins to see the symbolic significance. These personages are all submitted to the laws of the rink and circulate vertiginously, promiscuously, and foolishly. A man appears, who jumps into the midst of these skaters. He is the exceptional man—the outlaw, the poet—who awakens every hope, who contains every possibility. Toward him

gravitate all the desires of all the dancers. About him are clamors and a vortex of demands. The episode is developed; and in the end the poet quits the rink and the other couples continue their monotonous circuit.

It will be seen that the "poem" is not without ideas and that it does provoke some thought. Mr. Honegger has composed a symphony that may be best described as gyratory. It turns round and round with persistence, with occasional ebullitions of harmony and crashing orchestration. Back it goes to its confusion and monotony.

Jean Borlin had, of course, many opportunities of exhibiting striking attitudes and new movements in making of the motion of skating the motion of the dance. The interpretation called for a great deal of ingenuity, and whatever else may be said of Jean Borlin, it may certainly be said that he shrank from no difficulties, from no novelty, and always aims at originality.

The audience of the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées has become a somewhat special audience. It is avid for fresh artistic effects, but it receives them with a curious mixture of admiration and of skepticism. It applauds with enthusiasm and it "boos" with vehemence.

The danger for a young musician like Mr. Honegger to lend himself to the peculiar demand of such a strange crowd is obvious. Success may be easy, but it may be perilous.

## MUSIC

### Opera at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (Special).—The most commendable feature of "Don Carlo" as the Metropolitan Company presented it was that six "stars" instead of striving to establish a difference in glory cooperated eurythmically in a balanced and symmetrical ensemble. Therefore they severally shone with a particular luster that would not have been theirs if personal salience had been the foremost aim.

Gatti-Casazza, with the scenery of Joseph Urban's making and the costumes of Grete Urban-Thurlow artfully strengthened the musical with the visual appeal. Adorno Didur, with that instinct for the epic pose that he has revealed in his impersonation of Boris Godunov, made the figure of his yellow robe of one piece with the darkened mural background for the soliloquy of King Philip in his cell-like cabinet. Margaret Matzenauer was a vivid apparition as she flung out her arms and her voice in the tempestuous ardors of the Princess Eboli, with the opera's outstanding air to sing "O don fatale!" The dramatic art of Giulio Gimi in the title role was far less assertive than that of his colleagues, but his voice encompassed the intervals in traditional fashion easily.

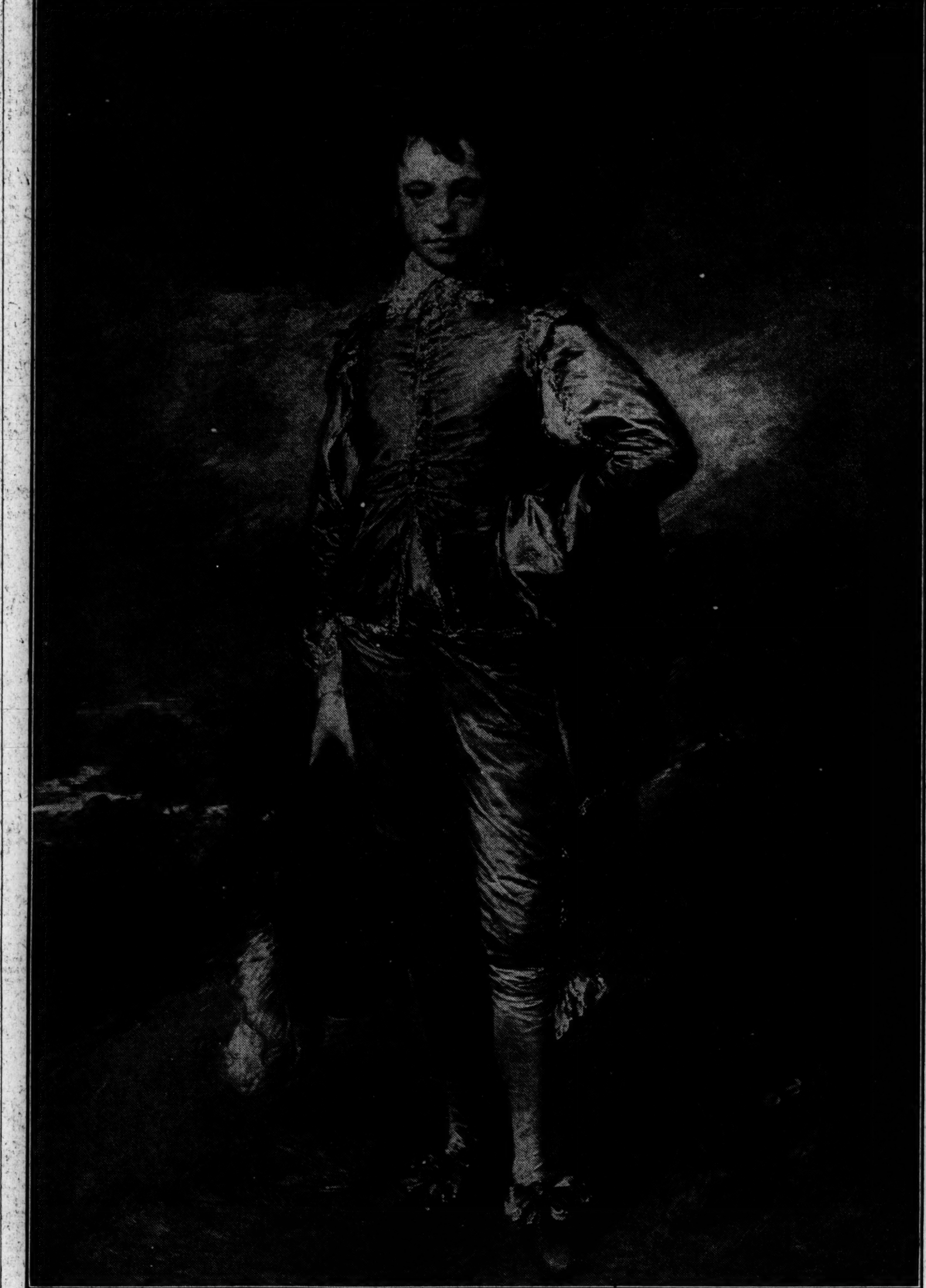
The operatic artist may sing with fervor and act with vigor and still seem short of vital portraiture. But Giuseppe de Luca made the figure of Rodrigo, the Adus Achates of Don Carlo, affecting human and genuine in compassionate devotion. He attained his ends without rant or

bluster: his singing was of the quietest and most temperate order. But he conveyed emotion and projected atmosphere—more of a feat than it is to achieve an impersonation merely. Rosa Bonelle sang the lines of the Queen with might and majesty, withholding nothing of her exuberant vitality; but to say this does not mean that she did not modulate her transports as the shifting mood required. The singing off the stage by the anonymous "voice" was an example, offered by Marie Sundelius, of a small thing done extremely well.

The stage at its fullest in the Cathedral Square presented a striking color-synthesis. Flaring against the buttressed ancient walls of the fane was the group of musicians in orange garb. The motley array of townsfolk stood beneath, half-encircling the courtiers. Into the throng marched the royal guard, swords flashing to clear the way for the royal pair. Halberdiers and brown-casocked pilgrims filled the intervening spaces. It was an artful arrangement equal to the best effects observable in motion pictures of the higher order. Genaro Papi guided the ensemble, and was pleasantly surprised by a demonstration for himself and his orchestra as the last act was about to begin.

### Bach's "Peasant Cantata"

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8 (Special).—It was a service to musical art, to present the rarely given "Peasant Cantata" of Bach as the Philadelphia Music Club of Women gave it for nearly 1000 guests and members. The work was revealed as one eminently suitable for production by other organizations of similar character. The text and the tunes merited portray worthy satisfaction in the



"The Blue Boy," from the painting by Gainsborough

© Trustees of the National Gallery, London

assumption of the duties of the lordship of Kleinschocher manor by one of the composer's contemporaries. Of course there are local "gags" of modern whimsy that might give points to the artificers of musical comedy today. But there are few operas of recent vintage half so charming.

To give the work adequately required two soloists, a chorus numbering 23 (12 women and 11 men) and five instruments. The soloists were Mildred Faas, soprano, who has for several seasons been soloist for the Bach festivals at Bethlehem under Dr. Wille, and Horatio Connell, baritone, both of Philadelphia. Miss Faas sang with freedom and ease, as one cognizant of the inner significance of what she sang and able to give it forth again. Horatio Connell, with virile and unaffected dignity, declaimed each syllable so clearly that if he had merely spoken he could not have been more readily audible. The group of instruments comprised piano, violin, viola, double bass, and flute. The five players were women, and they were accurate and assertive under the perceptive leadership of Stanley Addicks. Alma Grafe was concertmaster, and Laura Garrett tamed the "bull fiddle" in a way that made it seem as amenable for womankind as the harp.

A recital under the auspices of the Federated Music Clubs of Pennsylvania brought forward its charming and youthful president, Elizabeth Latte, in a group of mezzo-soprano songs. Michel Penha, first cellist of the Philadelphia Orchestra, assisted, and Ellis Hammond was the deft accompanist. One of the successes of the program was Anna Risher's song, "A Baby's Hair is Built of Sun," and another was the dainty encore, "Tambourin," of archaic French origin.

### Canadian Colors for Bristol

The city and port of Bristol have a long-standing connection with the overseas English-speaking peoples, and when the Moose Jaw contingent of the Canadian forces was on its way to France it was appropriate that

Bristol should be its temporary Maltling place and the one chosen for the deposit of the regimental colors.

On return to Canada the contingent naturally took the colors, but the Bristol folk expressed a wish to keep some memento of the visit, and now a duplicate flag has been furnished by public subscription in Moose Jaw, and accepted with all proper ceremony by the Lord Mayor of Bristol, to be hung in the Cathedral.

## TREE-FOR-TREE POLICY HOPED FOR IN QUEBEC

MONTREAL (Special).—The Hon. Honoré Mercier, Minister of Lands and Forests for the Province of Quebec, speaking before the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association in Montreal, expressed the hope that beginning next year, the department would be able at least, "to plant a tree for every tree that it cut."

"There is no doubt that the time has come to make a good start in the reforestation of our timber lands," said Mr. Mercier. "We have over 7,000,000 acres of waste lands belonging to private individuals and to the provincial government. We intend to begin this very important work very soon, and we expect that the private forest owners will not hesitate to do their share."

"Next spring we shall enlarge the nursery at Berthierville, so as to bring its capacity to at least 10,000,000 trees per annum. We hope to be able to plant in this Province every year at least a tree for every one that will be cut, so as to improve our forest wealth. Legislation will also be introduced to encourage individual effort."

Source of Mustang Seed  
SANTA BARBARA, Cal. (Special).—Of the great amount of mustang seed exported yearly from the United States, fully 90 per cent comes from Lompoc, a town north of this city. That is, it grows and exports the seed. The mustang is made in the countries in which the seed is shipped.

Has the human heart ever uttered itself toward other human hearts as Lincoln did in the letter to Mrs. Bixby, George H. Sargent and Wallace Nutting, this paper aims to give practical and thorough, yet not too technical, training to the enthusiast in his pursuit and selection of genuine antiques. The booklover will find much of value in Mr. Sargent's articles on old books; there are notes of auctions both in the United States and abroad, articles on the master makers of furniture, silver, china. It is significant that a large percentage of early subscriptions have been received from persons in the middle west or beyond.

A. P. Herbert might have taken the title of his book of essays from one of its most whimsical pieces—"Reading Without Tears," which is at once a reminiscence of his childish remarkable experience on the road to literateness, and an account of his calamitous attempt to teach his small daughter by the same system. Certainly there is no cause for tears in his own book. The account of how he practiced the art of drawing while sitting out committees which he was supposed to be reporting, illuminated as it is with illustrations of his progress, vies with his dissertation on the art of poetry for sheer joyous absurdity. The grasshopper stridulates a neat bit of fun, and the legal "Bear Garden" with its solicitors' clerks, straight out of Dickens, furnishes another. A very foolish book, that makes you laugh at yourself for being amused.

The Blue Guides, edited by Findlay Muirhead, continue to appear; including at the moment London, England, Belgium and Paris. They are entirely admirable, designed to supplant the familiar Baedekers of pre-war days. It must be admitted that the two series are very similar, and perhaps, after

Eaton Keyes, with Alice Van Leer Carrick as editorial consultant, and such contributors as Walter A. Dyer, George H. Sargent and Wallace Nutting, this paper aims to give practical and thorough, yet not too technical, training to the enthusiast in his pursuit and selection of genuine antiques. The booklover will find much of value in Mr. Sargent's articles on old books; there are notes of auctions both in the United States and abroad, articles on the master makers of furniture, silver, china. It is significant that a large percentage of early subscriptions have been received from persons in the middle west or beyond.

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all, to say so is only to offer praise to the English. There are so many matters in regard to which we have utterly failed in emulating the Germans. Ought it not to be matter for gratitude that there is one thing we can do almost as well?

Another instance of the Germans having blazed a new trail lies in the fact that in London a plan for the establishment of a permanent exhibition of new books is being discussed. This plan has long been in operation at Leipzig, also familiar in Paris. It has proved itself practical for the use of all book buyers and publishers.

Mr. Arnold Bennett has two new books announced for early publication, from the houses of Messrs. Methuen and Messrs. Chatto and Windus, respectively. One is a second volume of "Things That Have Interested Me," while "Mr. Prohack," described by an English critic as "a cross between the author's humorous works and the 'fantasies' which he was producing at the beginning of the century, with an added touch of seriousness," has already been issued serially in The Westminster Gazette.

During the first day of the sale of the Britwell Library, at Sotheby's in London, Dr. Rosenbach of Philadelphia and New York bought 70 of the 144 rare volumes offered. His purchases included several rare Chaucer items, "Love and Compliments bytween Mars and Venus" and "The Assemblée of Fables."

Lord Bryce's "The Study of American History" is being largely discussed, both in England and America; while the lectures which the eminent man delivered last summer at Williamstown are soon to be issued by the Macmillan Company under the title "International Relations." An authority, if ever there was one, Lord Bryce in the first-mentioned book interests us by his declaration that the Constitution of the United States is "the greatest single contribution ever made to government as an applied science."

## THEATERS

### New York Notes

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—William Faversham announces his intention to play "Hamlet," and this is good news to those who had the pleasure of seeing his scholarly performances of "Julius Caesar" and "Othello." Mr. Faversham says that the playing of "Hamlet" will fulfill his greatest ambition in the theater. In this connection it is interesting to recall that Sir Henry Irving once said: "To leave upon one's generation the impression of Hamlet, the man—not as a piece of acting—is perhaps the highest ambition to which the English-speaking actor can attain."

George Tyler and A. L. Erlanger will present a new play, "To the Ladies," at the Liberty Theater on Feb. 20. Miss Helen Hayes and Otto Kruger will appear in the leading roles.

Plans are under way for the long-promised appearance of David Warfield in "The Merchant of Venice" under the direction of David Belasco. The theater-going public will look forward with great interest to this production. It should prove the masterpiece of both the actor and the producer.

"Broken Branches" is the title of the new Bartholomew-Nytray comedy, to be produced by Arthur G. Delamater.

The "Chauve Souris," Balieff's Bat Theater from Moscow, is the European novelty in New York. Maurice Geat saw several performances by this clever company while he was in Europe and invited them to come to New York. The performance consists largely of highly colored vaudeville, with Mr. Balieff as the chief comedian.

## Washington Relics in New York Gallery Sale

NEW YORK, Feb. 8 (Special).—An exhibition of relics and memorabilia of George Washington is in progress at the American Art Association here. Of peculiar interest in the collection is a gold watch, made in France about 1790, with a calendar attachment and engraved on the back with the Washington family crest. This watch was carried regularly by George Washington and inherited in a direct line of descent by his great-grandson and great-grandnephew, W. Laxier Washington. A certified copy of the will of George Corbin Washington with the revenue stamps attached, is a feature of this item and will be given the purchaser when the timepiece is sold presumably on Feb. 22, Washington's Birthday.

Other Washington relics in the collection are: Gold seal with Washington's coat-of-arms cut in carnelian; massive hot water urn of Sheffield plate, also engraved with the coat-of-arms; two silver teaspoons, bearing the impress of an Albany silversmith of the eighteenth century, and gold pins mounted with pearls, used by "the Father of his Country" to fasten his stock.

A surveyor's plotting scale, made of brass, is engraved with Washington's initials to which are added some drawing instruments. Armlets of gold and corals given by the first President to his nephew, a small box containing a lock of his hair and given to a nephew, silk waistcoat pattern sent him by Lafayette, a gold ring enameled with the words "Pater Patrie" chased on it and enclosing a lock of Washington's hair, are among the other interesting articles.

There is also a collection of letters to Washington from eminent men, an original survey by Washington and other signed documents and valuable relics of Martha Washington, Washington's mother and other members of the family.



## WOMEN VOTERS' LEAGUE TO EXPAND

Mrs. Catt Says Organization's Aim Is to Oppose Ignorance and Prejudice at Polls and Also to Combat Warfare

NEW YORK, Feb. 9 (Special).—At the outset of a fortnight's campaign to secure 50,000 members, the New York City League of Women Voters took a step today to disarm opposition to the organization as a sex group in politics.

Before 500 workers in the drive, assembled at luncheon at the Hotel McAlpin, Miss Mary Garret Hay, chairman of the New York City branch, declared, "We should change our name to National League of Voters," and Mrs. Robert McCurdy Marsh, chairman of the membership drive, announced the enrollment of a number of men, including political party district leaders.

The other speakers at the luncheon were Mrs. Dwight Morrow, Miss Ruth Morgan and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance.

Mrs. Catt summed up the aims of the league as follows:

"To combat the illiterate, ignorant, too-partisan vote, control of elections by the few, the use of patronage, money and slander, and to oppose war."

Mrs. Catt then proposed to answer Governor Miller, who has recently taken occasion to reiterate his opinion of the league as a "menace."

"Governor Miller's antagonism is based on one of two causes," said Mrs. Catt. "One is an absolute and inexcusable ignorance of the aims of the league. The other is opposition to the aims of the league. It is an open question whether the league or Governor Miller is a menace."

Among the guests at the luncheon, who were not speakers, were Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago and Mrs. Hilda Inouye, dean of the Japanese Women's University at Tokyo. Mrs. Inouye came to Washington to present to the Conference the desire of Japanese women for peace. She came, as she said today, "with the intelligent interest of leading Japanese Government officials," and is "returning like the official Japanese delegates, well satisfied with the results of the Conference."

Mrs. Inouye will remain in this country for another month, studying American universities and will then sail for similar study in England, going back to Japan in August.

Miss McDowell, who was in New York for a few hours today, had been speaking in Wilmington, Del., and was en route to New Haven and Hartford, Conn., to give talks on behalf of pending legislation for the protection of women in industry.

The drive which was opened today is to be continued with a daily program which rivals the very active campaigns of the old suffrage organizations and which includes two days dear to suffragists, the birthday of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw on Feb. 14, and of Susan B. Anthony on Feb. 15. These two days are to be devoted to asking for financial assistance from new members and the remainder of the two weeks will be given over to speeches, membership teas and house-to-house canvassing.

## UNION AGAIN TOPIC IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Various Arguments Advanced in St. Johns Papers for Joining Confederation of Canada

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 9.—Union between Newfoundland and the confederation of Canada is again being discussed in articles recently appearing in newspapers at St. Johns. This proposal has for many years been the subject of bitter controversy on the island.

One writer urges the union on the theory that the Reid Railway in Newfoundland immediately would be made a part of the transcontinental system operated by the government. Newfoundland would undoubtedly be relieved of paying the \$1,500,000 subsidy recently granted the Reid Railroad.

Another writer believes that Canadian statesmen are already convinced of the desirability of a union with Newfoundland, because "the island's geographical position is the key to Canada's future."

Regulation of Newfoundland's fishing industry, better markets, better shipping facilities and more standard prices are urged by other writers as reasons why the island should become part of the Dominion.

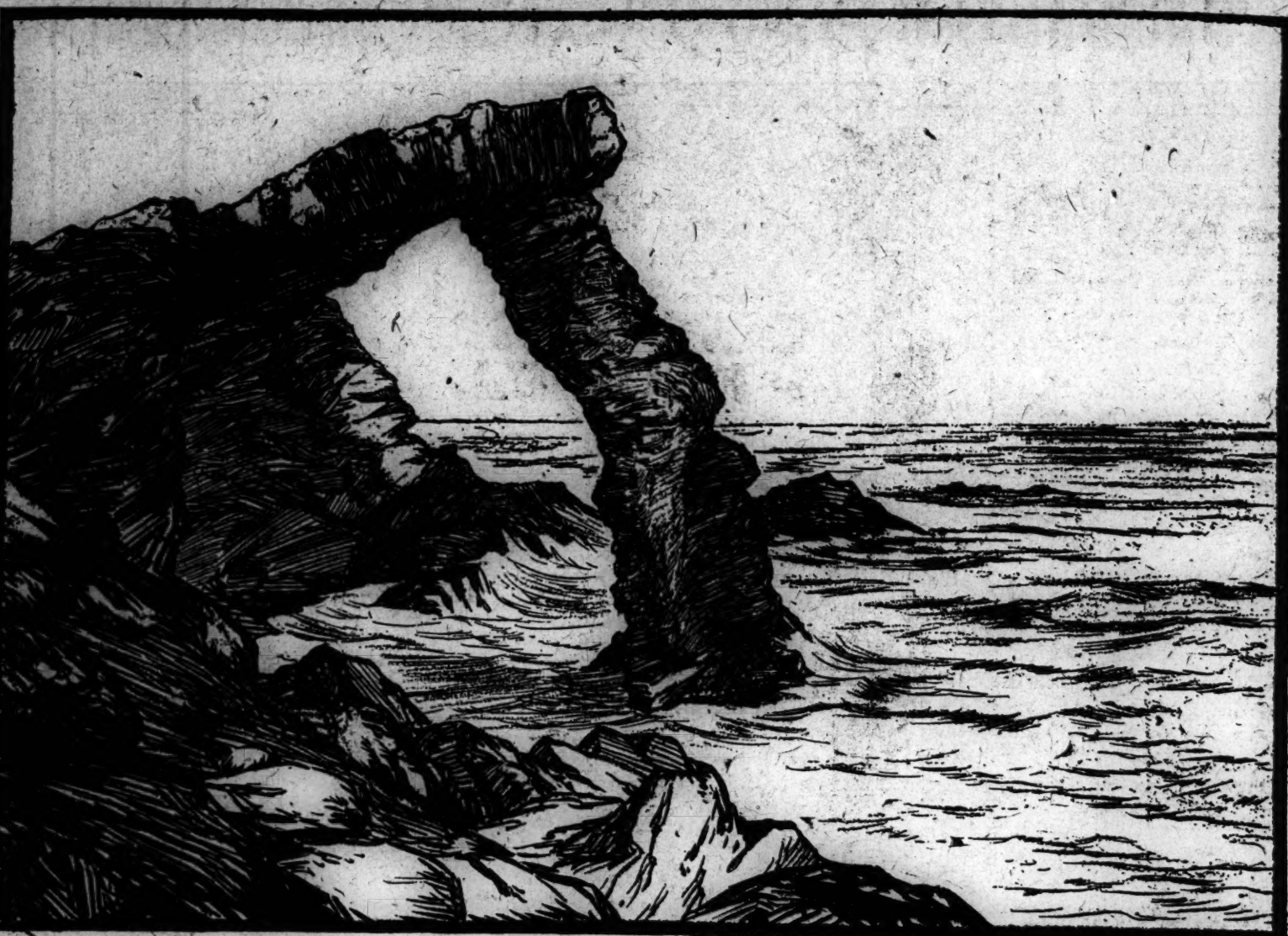
Still another argument advanced is that Canada and Newfoundland could cooperate in obtaining better teamship service between the island and South American countries, thereby opening new markets for Newfoundland fish.

F. W. Coaker, Minister of Marine and Fisheries and president of the Newfoundland Fishermen's Protective Union, has appeared in opposition to any union with Canada. He holds that Canada actually is a competitor with the island in the fish industry; does not purchase any amount of Newfoundland's products, and could apply no funds to develop her resources.

## MORE OPPOSITION TO HUMBER RIVER PLAN

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 7.—The big Humber River project which has been under consideration by the Newfoundland Government for some time has encountered considerable opposition. Today, Sir Robert Bond, former Premier, who retired from public life eight years ago, entered the lists with a lengthy letter published in St. Johns newspapers in which he criticized the project. In some quarters there is looked upon as a possible intention on the part of Sir Robert to resign politics.

The promoters of the plan to de-



On the coast near the Pomona diamond fields

## WHERE DIAMONDS "GROW" IN SOUTHWEST AFRICAN DESERT

German Officials Employed in Sand Mining in Desolate Region Say Gems Come in the Night and Bestrew Sand Although It Had Been Swept Clean Just Before

The old German Southwest Africa, as I saw it a year ago, did not look exactly like the country to which one would write one's dearest friend to "make good" and expect him to do it. There was so little in this first aspect to please the eye. It was melancholy and arid. During Botha's campaign in the country the South African soldiers used to say that the best punishment that could be given to the enemy was to hand him his country back again. And yet, even in this unlikely looking region romance lurks. Indeed, this wild and desolate coastal strip over which winds from the Atlantic perpetually blow, shimmers with romance, for it is here that diamonds grow. This, at least, is the common expression. The German officials employed in sand mining in this desolate region (uninhabited for several hundreds of miles save for them and the handsome Ovambos—from Amboiland, to the extreme north of the country—who work with them) say that the diamonds come in the night and bestrew the sand, which has been swept clear but a short time before. They must grow there, they humorously declare to the visitor to these far-off fields. It is conjectured, however, that there is a diamond "pipe" in the sea just off the coast, and that when the southerly wind and the tide are favorable, the diamonds are washed and blown ashore. This, no doubt, is the explanation of these beautiful little gems in this wilderness, peopled only by black and white miners, by the hyena, the raven and the seabird. But I am told that on the edge of this no-man's land back in large numbers shelter from their sparse pastures in the Union of South Africa.

Extraordinary Impression  
To view this country first at night time, as I did, is to receive a most extraordinary impression of unfathomable gloom. Night came swiftly on after a beautiful sunset common to these parts, and the train—I had started with it at Keetsmanshoop, the gateway to the southwest—rolled on for hours through an interminable landscape of sand. It seemed impossible that the train should be running in a desert with nothing visible save a great plain of sand, now encompassed with shadows and with eerie-looking masses that I discovered, afterward, to be actually moving sand dunes. Under the influence of the southwesterly so prevalent in these parts, the sand mountains, fantastically heaped and crested with a curl, move great distances in a single night. At dusk you perceive a great embankment of sand on the further side of the line, at dawn you are assured, it will have changed its situation and crossed the tracks. The management of the sand is, indeed, one of the great problems of this singular country. Wind screens are erected to protect the line, but they are not of much effect. The sand has a trick of getting round them and covering the rails, which have to be uncovered by a gang working perpetually to defeat the inroads of this torrent of particles. On the workings themselves are screens which are of some effect in turning a mountain on the march leading it to divert its devastation elsewhere.

Yet from this solitude springs a real romance—none other than the discovery of diamonds along the very line (135 miles in length) which I am traversing from Keetsmanshoop to Luderitzbucht. A Cape boy, as he is called—that is to say one of the intelligent half-castes, blend of British or Dutch

with Kaffir or Hottentot blood, which

are so great a feature of the population

of the southern part of the Union

of South Africa—brought to Herr

Stauch, the German "boss" in charge

of the gang which was laying the line

(a purely strategical project, since

there is very little traffic on it), a little

white stone which sent forth the characteristic

beams of a diamond, as it lay in the

white palm of his dusky hand. Stauch

gazed at it with fascination, just as

well aware as the Cape boy (who had

worked in the Kimberley mines) that

he had stumbled on a marvelous thing: a

diamond in the desert. There are varied

accounts as to exactly what happened, but

in the main they agree. This great industry,

which I was presently to witness, was

built up in a very short while. Stauch

first ascertained the value of the stone

by sending it to Cape Town for assay

and, receiving a favorable report, went

speedily and secretly to work. The secrecy

was as needful as the haste, for, had

it become generally known that he was

on the scent of treasure, there would have

been little left for himself.

Crept Out in the Night  
Accordingly he crept out in the night,

over the Hinterland of the country

traversed by the line, and with him were

a few faithful friends: hard-bitten men

armed with the rough knowledge of the

mines, who hoped to share his finds. And

it so happened that he encamped in a

particularly favorable spot, to which he

gave the name Idathal, after his wife, and

in this happy but unlikely looking valley

he found a great quantity of the gems,

and presently experienced the dazzling

sensation of riches, after the comparative

poverty. He had said "good-by" to the

railway and within a year, I think, rose

to the rank of millionaire.

Following closely upon Idathal in

riches came the Witches' Cauldron, which

also yielded a considerable quantity of

gems. These were matchless times and

caused a sensational stir, not only in

the nearby town of Luderitzbucht, but

called after Luderitz, the Bremen merchant,

who founded it, buying the territory hereabouts

from Hottentots and Hereros for a few

old muskets and uniforms, but, also, in

the German Empire. The Imperial

possession, then, which no nation

seemed to want, was to turn out

white while and there was great excitement

in the heart of Kaiserland.

The industry developed in a great

degree. Machinery for sampling and

chewing the desert—a great plant with

a perpetual hunger for sand—arose on

these uninviting wastes, and strained

and churned and shook and gurgled

with its strange diet of sand and stones.

Part of the processes meant the separation

of iron stone from the glittering gems. The

latter, by the way, are quite different from

Kimberley diamonds, products of the famous

"blue ground" and different again

from Brazil stones or from those

found in the Transvaal rivers. They

are neither alluvial, nor wrested from

the hard rock, but a gem apart—perhaps,

as has been supposed, a child of the sea,

fung up from its depths and borne

upon the winds to its hiding place in these

tempest-driven dunes.

Fields Seem Good for Years  
As to how long such mining will be

possible before exhaustion of the supply,

none seems to know. There is, however,

warrant for believing that the fields

are good yet for years to come, though I

notice that the administrator (Mr. Hofmeyr)

in his latest

particularly in the pining days of private prospecting, and before the era of companies, with their expensive installations, spent their winnings freely in the most sparkling and evanescent of good cheer. Today the little town on the sands, which contains, by the way, many excellent examples of German architecture, has fallen upon quieter times, not, however, without a hope that trade may revive with the steamship lines running to Hamburg, to Cape Town, to South America, etc. There is no vegetation in Luderitzbucht—nothing but bare rock and sand.

Its fellow-seaport on this coastal strip, though outside from the diamond area, is Swakopmund, also most handsomely built and putting to shame the little British port of Walvis (20 miles to the south) which consists of a few shanties and a railway goods shed, instead of the splendidly constructed buildings of the other. The striking thing about Walvis is that it is four feet below sea level and is constantly flooded. It has a fine harbor, big enough to accommodate the whole British fleet, and this is the attraction to British eyes. I saw thousands of sea-birds, gulls, sitting on a long spit of sand and to the south of the bay. Singular region, indeed—bleak enough, one would suppose, to try anyone's optimism. And yet some brave men find life positively enjoyable at Walvis.

## CONTINGENT FUND SEEN AS MENACE

Governor Baxter of Maine Says State's Garments Should Be Cut to Fit Cloth Financially

AUGUSTA, Me. (Special).—Gov. Percival W. Baxter believes the existence of the state contingent fund a "menace, to sound finance." Money from the fund, which is made up of the balances of unexpended appropriations, is available for whatever "emergencies" may arise, such as deficiencies in department appropriations. Governor Baxter says that the governor and council hold too much power in deciding what constitute "emergencies."

"It is not the function of the governor and council to appropriate money for purposes for which the Legislature actually did not provide," he says. "Let the State's garments be cut to fit the cloth. I would advocate, in event of the discontinuance of said contingent fund, and the arising of a real emergency unforeseen by the Legislature, that the governor and council take advantage of a power to borrow certain sums, the advantage herein lying in the necessity for open dealings and the disclosure of the purpose for which the loan is made."

"Deficiency bills for the overdrawn appropriations of the various departments should not be necessary, if the state contingent fund were abolished, and the Legislature should definitely order how much money is to be appropriated and spent for the work of the several departments and institutions of the State."

"At present the live stock or cattle-raising work calls for not less than a \$75,000 overdraft, the forest fire situation requires \$105,000, the State Board of Charities and Corrections will doubtless require a large sum. I would suggest that whatever money is left in the present contingent fund at the close of the fiscal year be turned to payment of the state debt."

Few Princeton Students Have Cars  
PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 9 (Special).—Dr. John Grier Hibben's recent letter to parents deprecating the use of automobiles by students has provoked an inquiry, the result of which shows that of the more than 2000 students here, not more than 30 have cars which they keep in Princeton.

About the time of "prom" and other college festivities, when there are a large number of guests in town, some of the students bring their family cars up for use during these periods. This is supposed to have given rise to some of the protests.

It is sometimes said that Luderitzbucht is built of diamonds. This is true both figuratively and literally. Tiny diamonds have no doubt been caught up in the texture of the house, in the mortar or the stones, and diamonds and their fortunes have "made" the town in the sense that miners, par-

## MENNONITES WILL SETTLE IN DURANGO

Plans Made by 1500 to Leave Manitoba and Saskatchewan by March 1 for Mexico—Big Tract of Land Is Purchased

WINNIPEG, Man. (Special).—From authoritative sources, it is learned definitely that at least 1500 Mennonites from the colonies in Manitoba and Saskatchewan are preparing to leave Canada by March 1 for Durango, Mex., where they have purchased 200,000 acres of land. Although the Mennonites and their representatives refuse to give out any information whatsoever about their intended emigration, rumors concerning which have been rife in western Canada for two years or more, it has been ascertained that arrangements for the exodus in March have been made with various railway officials, which seems to confirm the reports that they are finally to leave the country.

About 1000 of those who will comprise the host to leave are from the Manitoba colonies at Gretna, Altona, Plum Coulee, Rosenfeld and Winkler. They comprise about 20 per cent of the total Mennonite population of Manitoba. The remaining 500 emigrants will be made up from the settlements at Wymark, near Swift Current, Saskatchewan, where there is a colony of 2000 Mennonites. The other settlers in this district, it is learned, are planning to leave for Mexico as soon as difficulties over the disposal of their property in Saskatchewan can be settled. Both groups belong to the old colony section of the Mennonite faith.

Representatives of the Soo Line, Rock Island, Santa Fe, Great Western, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and Canadian Pacific railways have been in conference at various times with the leaders of the Mennonite emigrants, but it cannot be learned on what line of railway the party will travel.

The Mennonites will leave on account of the school policies of the western provinces. The respective provincial governments have insisted that the Mennonite schools should teach English principally, instead of confining the curriculum to the elementary school subjects which are taught exclusively in German. The Mennonites claim that, according to the privilege accorded them by the federal government at the time they came to Canada from Russia in 1870, the provincial governments have no power to interfere with the method of education in their schools.

It is stated that the Mennonites have obtained various concessions from the Mexican Government which, they believe, will enable them to live in "peace," free from government interference. In addition to obtaining educational freedom, they secured the Mennonites will be exempt from military service, which is another target of their faith. They have paid more than \$500,000 for the Mexican property already, while upon their exodus they will take with them in chattels and cash about \$15,000,000, according to estimates made by business men.

## ALASKA VOLCANO REPORTED ACTIVE

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 9.—Clouds of steam have been reported rising from Mt. Redoubt, 30 miles south of here, on Cook Inlet, by L. C. Grove, wireless operator at Kenai. Mt. Iliamna, in the same district, has been emitting smoke to greater or less degree for several years, but this is said to be the first time Redoubt has shown signs of activity in 13 years. Great columns of steam have been reported rising high in the air from the crater.

## HOTELS AND RESORTS

### EUROPEAN

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## HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

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## Hotel Arlington

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BERKELEY STS., BOSTON, MASS., U.S.A.Five minutes' walk to the Theatre and Shopping Centre  
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Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 per day

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in 24 hours you will find yourself on theEAST COAST  
OF FLORIDAactually basking in that glorious Summer  
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An homelike Hotel with the essential  
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"Palm Beach Hotel"

By the sea, adjoining "Hotel Royal Poinciana,"  
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Fireproof hotel in one of the most  
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No finer family hotel in the city. Ex-  
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81st Street and Columbus Ave.

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One Block From Central Park

Large outside Rooms and Bath for two

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Parlor, Bedroom and Bath, \$30 to \$40.

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A few seconds to everywhere

Attractively furnished.

Light, sunny rooms, with

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with hotel service.

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THERE are people who would  
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large pleasant rooms, accurate hotel  
service and excellent food—yet feel  
they cannot afford the rates.The Martinique has been recon-  
structed to meet the demands of just  
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to make up a first class New York  
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it is possible to get a pleasant room  
as low as \$2.50 a day.New York offers many things but  
nothing better than the Martinique.

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## ATHLETICS

## ADVERTISING CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

SWIMMING SPORT  
ENTERED ON LIST

Kansas State Agricultural College  
Aquatic Candidates Turn Out  
for the First Time Under  
Prof. E. A. Knott's Direction

MANHATTAN, Kan. (Special).—Swimming as an intercollegiate sport is being introduced this year for the first time at the Kansas State Agricultural College under the direction of E. A. Knott, director of physical education.

As no teams in aquatic sports had been formed here in previous years, Professor Knott's problem included not only the development of talent, but its discovery. To obtain an idea of the number of swimmers in college and their ability he staged an intramural swimming meet early in December, in which more than 30 men competed, the six men ranking highest in the tournament tabulations being chosen by Professor Knott as members of the college team. They have been practicing daily under his direction at the college pool.

The men on the team and their specialties follow: Capt. B. E. Colburn '24, 400- and 100-yard dashes, free style, fancy diving, plunge for distance; R. S. Kibler '23, fancy diving; F. A. Politz '22, 220-yard free style, back stroke, breast stroke; J. J. MacKay '24, 100-yard free style, 40-yard free style, breast stroke, fancy diving; A. O. Payne '22, plunge for distance; R. A. Hake '23, 40-yard free style, 220-yard free style, fancy diving.

None of these men has had previous instruction under college coaches, but the majority have developed good natural strokes. They are rounding out their training rapidly under the tutelage of Professor Knott.

The only meet on the schedule with a Missouri Valley Conference rival for this season is one with University of Nebraska, which will be held at the college pool here Feb. 22. Efforts will be made to schedule several meets next year.

FRENCH NATIONAL  
RUGBY TITLE PLAY

Most Second-Round Matches  
Go Off According to Form,  
Some Being Very One-Sided

PARIS (Special).—Broadly speaking, surprise results were conspicuous by their absence in the second round of this season's competition for the French national rugby football championship on Jan. 8. The great majority of the best-known teams entered successfully from their encounters, some with the greatest ease and some with considerable difficulty. A notable exception was the Sports Athlétiques de Bordeaux team, which lost to St. Germain club by 3 points to 5. However, those teams which met with defeat were not definitely out of the championship, as they were due to play among themselves on Jan. 15. The 10 successful teams on that date would pass into the next round.

Some of the matches on Jan. 8 lost interest by reason of their one-sided character. Such a game was that between the present champion team of France, the Union Sportive de Perpignan, and the Union Sportive de Charente. Sixty-nine points were scored, all of them by the Perpignan men. Biarritz Olympic also had an easy win, by 19 to 0, against the Stade de Pau, while the same may be said of the Racing Club de France, which beat Evreux Athletic Club by 17 points to 0. Other easy victories were those obtained by the Association Sportive de Carcassonne, Union Sportive de Dax, and the Football Club de Lézignan, over the Club Athlétique de Clermont, Union Sportive de Béziers, and Racing Club de Chalon, by 13 to 0, 11 to 3, and 12 to 0 respectively.

There was a great match at Paris between the Olympique of that city and the Football Club de Grenoble. The latter had, on a previous occasion, defeated Olympique without much difficulty and was expected to repeat the performance. Although it just won, the visiting side did not have the better of the game, the match resembling in many respects that of the previous week between France and Scotland in the international tournament. The Olympique men were in their opponents' territory for long periods in the second half, but, for as they did, they usually scored at passing, but were handicapped in this respect by the fact that the ball was in a very slippery condition owing to mud. Forced to play more than usual with their feet, they did not show to such good advantage. Their defense, however, was very sound and came through a severe test with flying colors. The final score was 5 to 3.

The Sporting Club Universitaire de France was at home to the Football Club de Lourdes and, considering the imposing record of the latter in its regional championship, did exceedingly well to lose by only 3 points to 6. The visitors obtained the ball very frequently from the scrum, but, once they had it, did not press home their attack. Frequent mistakes spoiled movements which began well, and this gave the Universitaire representatives the opportunity to concentrate on defense. Extra time had to be played in the match between Stade Français and Stade Bordelais, and it was only then that the latter could draw ahead to win by 14 points to 3. The Stade Français began brilliantly and did some bright things in the first half, played less well in the second, and, in the course of the prolongation, fell to pieces. The winners thoroughly deserved their success, for they withstood the attacks of the home team in the early stages of the game and toward the end, wore down their opponents.

It was also during an extra period of play that Avignon Bayonnais scored

the only try in its game against Association Sportive de Béziers and won by 3 points to 0. In this case, curiously enough, the winners had the better of play only until the extension of time. They could not score, however, although several times very near to doing so. The final stage of the game saw the losers in the ascendancy, but they, in their turn, were unable to score. Finally the Avignon Bayonnais, then appearing likely to lose, broke through and scored. The Club Athlétique de Brives and the Toulouse Olympic Etudiants Club participated in a scoreless contest. The erratic Section Paloise was an excellent form and gave a good display in defeating the Club Athlétique Béarnais by 6 clear points, while the Club Athlétique de la Société Générale had to go all out to defeat the Sporting Club d'Angoulême by a similar score. Other results were:

Beaucau Stade, 11; Stade Nantais, 9.  
Stade Universitaire d'Angoulême, 6; Stade St. Gaudin, 3.  
Racing Club de Narbonne, 8; Association Sportive de Bayonne, 0.  
Racing Club de Toulon, 13; Club Athlétique de Perpignan, 0.  
Stade Toulousain, 16; Cadets de Gascogne de Casteljalous, 0.

NATIONAL MEET  
IN BASKETBALL

Four Big American Intercollegiate Organizations Will Be  
Represented at Indianapolis

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (Special).—The first of a series of annual national intercollegiate basketball tournaments will be held March 9, 10 and 11 in the Coliseum at the Indiana State Fair Grounds, according to plans that have been completed by the Indianapolis Junior Chamber of Commerce. The champions of the six intercollegiate athletic organizations in the United States will be invited to take part in the tournament. Assurance has been given that teams will be sent by the Pennsylvania-West Virginia Conference, the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the Missouri Valley Conference, and the Pacific Coast Northwest Conference. A collecting date will prevent the Eastern Intercollegiate Athletic Association from participating in the event with their championship team, but it is said another team not in that organization will play. The Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association has been sounded by the chamber of commerce authorities and stands opposed to the proposed events. It is planned to pay expenses for eight players, a trainer and a coach for each Conference winning team. The estimated cost of the project is \$13,000.

HAMILTON DEFEATS  
OTTAWA SENATORS

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Ottawa	12	4	750
St. Patrick	9	7	563
Canadiens	6	10	375
Hamilton	6	11	313

HAMILTON, Ont., Feb. 8 (Special).—The lowly Hamilton Club won their second game of the season from the Champion Ottawa Senators here tonight, defeating the leaders of the National Hockey League championship race by the one-sided score of 9 goals to 1. The game was just as one-sided as the score indicated and had it not been for the work of Benedict in the visitors' goal the margin would have been much greater. The losers were greatly weakened by the absence of Gerard, Dennenay and Nighbor and the only substitute they had was Bell. The fast pace told on the champions after the first 10 minutes and the result was a rout. Bell into the game at frequent intervals could not help them keep up with the pace set by the locals.

The Hamilton team showed its best form of the season and were going at top speed from start to finish, and nearly all their attacks were two and three-men affairs, by means of which they penetrated the Ottawa defense and got in close on Benedict. All season long the locals have failed to show the strength that was expected of them, but tonight they lived up to their records, and one and all played spectacular as well as useful hockey. Manager Malone gave the prettiest exhibition of stick handling that has ever been witnessed here, and he was closely followed by Roach and Reise. Both Malone and Roach scored three goals.

George and Frank Boucher, the latter playing all of the game, although generally being used as a substitute, were the best for the visitors after Benedict, but they failed to shake off the locals' back checking. The visitors held their own for the first half of the first period, but after that play was almost constantly in their end of the rink, and only the stellar work of Benedict kept the score down. The summary:

HAMILTON OTTAWA  
Arbour, Roach, 1w.....F. Boucher  
Malone, Wilson, C.....C. F. Boucher  
Progers, Carey, r.....W. Boucher  
Mummary, Matte, l.....Clancy  
Reise, R.....G. Boucher  
Loebhart, g.....B. Benedict  
Score—Hamilton, 9. Goals—Malone 3, Roach 3, Arbour, Carey, Mummary, Matte, Reise, Carey, Clancy, Reise, Harvey, Sproule, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Toronto Beats Hamilton  
TORONTO, Ont., Feb. 8 (Special).—The University of Toronto men won their second game of the Ontario Hockey Association series last night by defeating Hamilton, 4 goals to 1, in a rather uninteresting contest. The two teams played a 2-all tie after 20m. overtime in Hamilton 10 days ago, but in last night's game there was no comparison between the two teams, the winners showing a decided superiority which would be indicated in the score but for lax and erratic work around the Hamilton goal. The losers were weakened by failure to make use of their substitution and the fast pace told on the faraway after the first period and in the final 40m. the visitors were on the defensive almost all of the time.

GOOD RECORD BY  
OREGON TEAMS

Agricultural College at Corvallis  
Makes the Best Athletic  
Showing That It Has Ever  
Had in the 1921 Season

CORVALLIS, Ore. (Special).—By winning the conference titles in wrestling, soccer, so-called basketball, boxing and several individual honors, the Oregon Agricultural College completed the 1921 season with a better record than ever before.

In track, Michael Butler, Oregon Aggie coach and trainer, succeeded in developing two coast record breakers. A. D. Hobart '21 of Silverton, Oregon, broke the coast record in the two-mile, setting a new record at 2m. 51.4-5s., and L. T. Sims '22, Woodburn, Oregon, broke the coast record in the half-mile, the new time being 1m. 57.1-5s. By placing second in the Pacific Coast, Northwest and the University of Washington Conference relay events the showing of the Oregon Aggies was considered remarkable. The two dual meets against the University of Oregon and State College of Washington were also won by Butler's athletes by large scores. The freshman team also won honors by winning the Columbia University indoor meet and defeating the University of Oregon for state honors.

The co-ed basketball team by virtue of defeating University of Oregon and the University of Nevada won the far western title.

Not only did the Oregon Aggies under Coach Guy Rathbun win the conference wrestling title, but Robin Reed '25, Portland, Oregon, holder of the world's amateur 125-pound wrestling title, is also a student at the Oregon Agricultural College.

In boxing the Beavers also did exceptionally well by winning the state title. Marion McCarl '21, McMinnville, Oregon, won the Pacific northwest amateur heavyweight title against the best boxers on the coast.

In soccer the Oregon Beavers again won the northwest title by defeating Oregon in two games. In football the Aggies did not fare as well. In basketball and baseball the honors of the college were upheld by the freshman teams, which won the state title in both events. Swimming has not become fully developed, but with the completion of the new swimming tank it is expected that the Oregon Aggies will be represented in future conference meets. L. E. Kuehn, holder of the world's spring-board diving title, is the outstanding star among aquatic athletes at the college.

English Football Results  
LONDON, Feb. 9 (Special Cable).—In the First Division of the English Association Football League today, Preston and Oldham drew a goalless game. In the Second Division, Leicester defeated Clapton Orient 1 to 0.

## Classified Advertisements

## REAL ESTATE

HOMES AND FARMS  
For suburban homes, summer homes and farms near Boston in New England, Maryland, and Florida, see our new book, "The Home of the Future," published by CLAPP COMPANY, Old South Bldg., 204 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

BUNGALOWS in Catalina—near Woodstock, new—fully furnished, stone fireplace, boating, bathing, tennis, dancing in old barn (new floor), mountain climbing, views: pure spring water—\$2000. Call or write: bungalows built on lease. W. H. EBBEL, 10 Arthur Place, Tarrytown, New York.

## ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

FOR RENT—Newly furnished, stone fireplace, boating, bathing, tennis, dancing in old barn (new floor), mountain climbing, views: pure spring water—\$2000. Call or write: bungalows built on lease. W. H. EBBEL, 10 Arthur Place, Tarrytown, New York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

PRIVATE chauffeur desires change from present position, single man, excellent references. B-30. The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

WORKING housekeeper, experienced, good cook, for one or two business places. Apt. 4-0, 100 Vermont Ave., New York City.

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE OUTRIGHT or Royalty—Patented Automatic Pottery Separator and Trap Nest. If interested write to: FORESTER BROS., Sonoma, Santa Clara Co., Calif.

## PROPOSALS

BOSTON ELEVATED RAILWAY—The trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway desire bids for furnishing, delivering and erecting at the North Boston Power Station two (2) water tube boilers of approximately 1000 to 1500 H. P., with complete with superheaters, casing and settings.

For plans and specifications apply to the office of the General Manager, 105 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. Bids close at 12 o'clock noon, Thursday, February 23, 1922.

## CONNECTICUT

## HARTFORD

G. Fox & Co., Inc.  
HARTFORD, CONN.

THE FEBRUARY  
FURNITURE SALE

SWEEPS  
INTO ANOTHER WEEK

Take advantage of present low prices and our generous credit terms.

EIGHTH FLOOR.

## CONNECTICUT

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H. F. CORNING & COMPANY  
REMOVAL SALE  
NOW IN PROGRESS

CHAS. W. DOWNING  
Established 1919  
85 Asylum St.

HARTFORD ONE BUTTON UNION SUIT  
306 Asylum Street  
Hotel Garde Bldg.

The Flint Bruce Co.

COMPLETE HOUSE and  
OFFICE FURNITURE

Goods as Represented  
108 ASYLUM ST. 150 TRUMBULL ST.

TWO NORTH AND  
SHOPS SOUTH  
NOW

430 MAIN ST.—NEXT TO GAS OFFICE  
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QUALITY CORNER

HALF-YEARLY SALE  
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# EDUCATIONAL

## A MORE WHOLESOME TONE IN MEXICAN SCHOOL AFFAIRS

BURKELEY (Special).—“A more wholesome tone pervades Mexican public education than has existed for over a decade,” said Prof. H. I. Priestley, associate professor of Mexican history and librarian of the Bancroft Library at the University of California, in a recent interview. “A liberal budget allowance for education was made by the recent Congress, and the process of federalizing the local schools has begun in accordance with the legislation of 1921, which created the National Secretariat of Public Instruction.”

“The secretariat has just completed a survey of the educational situation throughout the Republic; the findings disclose in a startling manner how inefficient education has been under the vaunted revolutionary plan of leaving school affairs to the states and municipalities for the sake of offering opportunity for practice in democracy but without sufficient solicitude for education itself. The educational census, figures for which have recently been given out by Lic. José Vasconcelos, Rector of the University and Secretary of Education, are not particularly complimentary to Mexico, but they show something of the problem which confronts the present educational administration.”

**More Accurate Figures**

“According to the national census taken in 1921, which by the way can hardly pass muster as a valid actual count, it is apparent that the population of the country, until recently thought to be 15,000,000 in round numbers, has dropped from that figure, official in 1910, to about 14,000,000 only. War, pestilence, famine, emigration, and natural decrease have caused the loss. The educational figures show that for these 14,000,000 there are only 9715 primary schools, of which 1327 are private. This small number is eloquent of the social conditions which have prevailed during recent years.”

“Curiously enough, the federal district, which includes the capital, has the greatest number of children in the schools, while the adjacent State of Mexico, which ought to share this enthusiasm for popular education, ranks lowest among the states for school population. In the federal district the school population is 1,437 per cent of the total. In the State of Mexico, on the other hand, it is only 1.16 per cent.”

“The pupils in attendance in the public primary schools of the entire Republic number only 711,592, while those in private institutions number 108,183, the total being 819,775 children. These are all assumed to be of both private and public primary schools number 13,578 women and 6549 men, or a total of 20,407 instructors for the two sexes. Expenditures for education are greatest in the federal district. That entity uses \$1,454,898 pesos per annum, while the least expenditure is made by the State of Colima, which utilizes only \$107,041 pesos. But the entity which uses most money per inhabitant and per pupil is the Northern District of Lower California, where the annual expense per pupil is 316 pesos, or 41 pesos per inhabitant.”

**The Slogan of Greater Uniformity**

The cheapest school children in the Republic are those of the State of Querétaro; they only cost 9 pesos per annum. The State of Guerrero spends the least per capita for its school children, where only 38 cents per year suffice for primary educational costs. Señor Vasconcelos intends to secure more uniformity in provision for educational work; he points out that in most civilized countries an annual expenditure of 25 pesos per pupil is a normal expenditure for this item.

“These data have been gathered as a preliminary to the federalization of the schools of both the federal district and the states and territories. The work of this federalization has been going on rapidly since the Congress approved the necessary budget, but the new organization has heavily taxed the administrative offices during recent weeks. No such activity has prevailed in the central offices of administration since 1905, when Justo Sierra took over to federal control the schools of the district and the territories.”

“Over 9000 appointments of teachers have had to be made in this short time. Not only are these appointments for an entirely new federal personnel, but in each case the actual identity of the appointee has had to be verified. This is because many irregularities have been discovered in the existing lists. These have been found in so-called teachers who have done nothing but draw salaries, which, though meager enough, have depleted the municipal treasuries for nothing. Still others have been found who existed only in the imaginations of the municipal authorities.”

**A Prompter Payment of Salaries**

One of the chief advantages of the federalization scheme will presumably be the more prompt payment of salaries; these will also increase to a living wage. The condition of teachers in many of the states has recently been desperate, and they have left their work, driven by necessity and no way to seek living in other vocations. This has been true in Durango, Morelos, and Puebla, but to mention other states. Even in Mexico City the pay of the teachers has been habitually five or six weeks late in reaching them, although they have been supposed to receive their salaries every day. The teachers actually have only meager resources, and the delay has often meant serious privation or change of work. Collectors of taxes have paid other persons whose employments were political, while teachers have been obliged to go without. In Puebla the Governor of the State ordered a campaign to reduce the salaries and close a number of the schools. When they were closed the teachers were left the creditors of the municipalities. The National League of Schoolmasters, which was organized

study Latin, but he did not feel that he had the right to say that a student who had not included Latin in his school course had failed to show his fitness for university study or even for the arts faculty. There would be no objection to one general test of fitness for university study, the same for all faculties—roughly, that laid down in the first regulations issued by the entrance board. The universities ought to lay down general rules to guide the schools in shaping preparatory courses.

**The Bursaries**

With regard to university bursaries, the speaker urged that the whole question should be reconsidered with reference to the needs of the time. He suggested that the department and the universities should jointly conduct a leaving certificate examination which might serve as a national bursary competition. Examinations could be held at convenient centers. The examination papers should be much less ambitious in standard and range. Marking should be more severe, and distinction should be given for really good papers. A student should be required to reach the distinction mark in a certain number of the subjects of his group in order to qualify for the award of public money. The student's application form would indicate which university he proposed to attend. One result of the adoption of a more moderate standard would be to reduce the average age of entrance to the university. This would be in harmony with the desire of many university professors, who wanted to get their students about the age of 17.

**Schools and the League of Nations**

In a paper on “Teachers and the League of Nations,” Mr. G. F. Barbour stated that there is one great and obvious analogy between the work of the League of Nations and that of the teaching profession. Both look essentially to the future. It is true, he said, that the League has done, and is doing month by month, work of immediate urgency and value just as it is true that teaching should bring satisfaction and reward in its very exercise. But that is not all. The true test is the success of those efforts which can only bear fruit in the future. Teachers are in contact with the young, and the young must press in on their hearts, what is their future to be? Are they to go through another such ordeal as that from which the present generation is slowly emerging, or are they to grow up into, and help to fashion, a better, more harmonious, more cooperative world?

Three claims to the attention of teachers were advanced by the speaker as being inherent in the idea of the League. In the first place it stands for harmonization of our duties to country and to humanity. It is not a super-state, but an association, or as the French title puts it, a society, of states each bringing its own special contribution to the settlement of great problems upon whose solution the well-being of all depends. He did not in any way disparage patriotism but he denied that it was the last word in social ethics. An affection of peculiar warmth and intimacy for the great names of national history may and should coexist with a real and unreserved appreciation of the great men and noble achievements of other peoples.

**The Call of the International**

So important and fundamental did this aspect of international life appear to the second assembly of the League that under the leadership of Mr. Bourgeois and Prof. Gilbert Murray, it appointed a special “Committee on the Organization of Intellectual Work.” The committee which reported on this subject to the assembly expressed their sense “that the future of the League of Nations depends upon the formation of a universal conscience. This can only be developed if the scholars, the thinkers, and the writers in all countries maintain close mutual contact, and spread from one country to another the ideas which can insure peace among peoples.”

The second object of the League, as outlined by Dr. Barbour, was the maintenance of peace. The League stands for the method of arbitration, international law, mediation, rather than that of force. In the third place was the great ideal of international cooperation. In this sphere already great things had been done. When the Assembly of the League meets at Geneva, more than three-fourths of the population of the world are represented. That wonderful gathering of the peoples, said the speaker, is surely the first step towards the realization of the dream of an army of the world, every country was needed to educate the people up to the lofty aims of the League of Nations.

## PUBLIC SCHOOL BOYS AND ATHLETIC GAMES

OXFORD, England (Special).—The opening discussions at the recent headmasters' conference were centered on the aporetic question of international sports. The view that the effects of any increase in the number of public school championships would “spoil” the public school boy, although Mr. Rudd, the famous Rhodes scholar athlete, urged the conference to approve tentatively of the proposed relay race championship at the Queen's Club in April, under the auspices of the Achilles Club. The effect of the decision was that the American invitations were canceled and the meeting will probably be abandoned. Mr. Hyde, of the Industrial Workers Association, who has from the position of a poor boy with less than a shilling a week to spare for his education, worked his way through college, and ordination in the Church of England, said that if something could be done to bring together in the natural way the different classes of boys, it would not only be for the good of the boys themselves but of the nation, for sooner or later they were bound to meet as employers and workers. If they brought them together in the friendly atmosphere of sport it might do something to heal some of the sores of the nation.

## As to the Lecture Method

The three of us were sitting before an open fire in the Faculty Club, our haven of refuge from blundering freshmen, overbearing seniors, committee meetings, and officers of administration. Angry waves of practical problems washed and thundered all about us, but this room was for us a green island of luxurious peace in which we could blow beautiful bubbles of educational theory at our ease. We all knew well enough that if anyone opened the door some concrete difficulty would rush in from the actual and burst all our bubbles and set us all awash. So we kept the door closed, and hugged the fire.

“That was an excellent lecture you gave last week on Francis Bacon,” said the Professor of Economics to me. “Thank you,” I replied. “I noticed that you were in the room that day. May I ask why you came?”

“Oh, that's easy,” he said with an ingratiating smile. “Four times a year we are going to have a series of lectures for years that you are a masterly lecturer—finished, complete, polished to the finger-nail.”

“Come, now,” I protested. “Isn't this what an Englishman would call a bit thick?” You leave me nothing to look forward to—nothing in which I can hope to improve.”

“No, but really,” he went on, “I'm not joking. That's what people say—that you can pack into a lecture of 50 minutes all that a student needs to know on almost any topic, and all that he needs to think and feel about it. They say, too, that you get it in without crowding, easily, and so that it can be remembered. You give good notes. Last Monday when I heard you were going to talk about Francis Bacon, I thought, ‘Here's the chance to see what all this talk amounts to. So I went. And I found that the talk was true.’ Every word.”

“My dear fellow, this is quite overwhelming,” said all I could manage to say.

At this point the Professor of Mathematics broke in. He, too, it seemed, had heard that Bacon lecture, although I had not seen him in the audience. He, too, had brought away some definite opinions about it.

“All that Brown says is true,” said he, “and then some. He doesn't go far enough. He ought to say that the lecture is a completely satisfactory method of instruction. The student is made to feel by such a lecture that he knows all that can be known about Francis Bacon, and that therefore he need never open a book of his or even think of him again. Whatever curiosity he may have had about the great scientific statesman who did not write Shakespeare's plays is satisfied, finished, done for. And all this was accomplished in a mere 50 minutes! I agree with Brown that the lecture was a clever piece of work... masterly... consummate!”

“Gentlemen,” I protested, “I am coming to this whole conversation as a student. I am not a lecturer. I am not a statesman. I am not a philosopher. I am not a scientist. I am not a writer. I am not a thinker. I am not a doer. I am not a seer. I am not a sage. I am not a saint. I am not a hero. I am not a god. I am not a man. I am not a woman. I am not a child. I am not a beast. I am not a bird. I am not a fish. I am not a insect. I am not a plant. I am not a mineral. I am not a spirit. I am not a soul. I am not a ghost. I am not a demon. I am not a devil. I am not a witch. I am not a wizard. I am not a sorcerer. I am not a magician. I am not a priest. I am not a monk. I am not a nun. I am not a friar. I am not a hermit. I am not a saint. I am not a god. I am not a man. I am not a woman. I am not a child. I am not a beast. I am not a bird. I am not a fish. I am not a insect. I am not a plant. I am not a mineral. I am not a spirit. I am not a soul. I am not a ghost. I am not a demon. 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## THE HOME FORUM



## The Bookkeeper

In his familiar place behind the desk and the tall, old-fashioned ledgers that shut him away in a dusty corner on the second floor of the hardware store, the bookkeeper scratched industriously with his pen or tapped hesitatingly on the typewriter at his elbow. He could see the rows of spades and garden forks gleaming in the dimness of the store beyond, and back of his chair a sooty window opened onto a long, level roof. In front of him, above the row of ledgers, hung a tall old clock which the bookkeeper could usually hear ticking unless, as rarely happened, there were a number of customers on the second floor, looking at the garden tools, asking for something a little different from the specimens displayed downstairs.

The bookkeeper was sometimes called to show a customer what was wanted, and on such occasions he displayed a surprising interest in and a ready knowledge of the spades and forks. He chatted eagerly about planting and tending, about the advantages of different soils and different implements, about the earliness or lateness of the season. And then he went back to his chair, before the window, to the scratching pen or the hesitating typewriter. And the clock ticked on above the ledgers, and a faint tinkle of voices came up the open stairway and a dim rumble of traffic penetrated from the front.

The bookkeeper was always on time, occasionally a few minutes early, but never a minute late. He hung his hat and street coat on a hook beside the desk, slipped into a shiny alpaca jacket, perched himself on a stool before the shelf of ledgers or sat in the swivel desk chair and picked at the typewriter keys.

The bookkeeper never made an error. There was an adding machine in the office, but he had come to use it with seeming reluctance. It did save time, he admitted. But there was still much work that the adding machine could not do. The bookkeeper liked to state, writing the names in blue, flowing hand. He kept the accounts with meticulous neatness in the ponderous ledgers, and he composed ads on the typewriter. The sun streamed in at the south window, lighting up the ancient shabbiness of the dusty corner, except when hot weather came and the green shade had to be lowered.

The bookkeeper seemed to belong in his office, in the worn chairs, amid the casual order, with the hardware stored about him in the quiet of the second floor back. He seldom took more than half an hour for lunch, and he slipped quietly out at 5 o'clock and quietly in at 9 the next morning. The sun's square on the floor shifted back and forth with the changing season. The wind grew warm at the window, the early spring rains washed away the soot. Sparrows fluttered over the long roof, and people began to buy garden tools.

One April day the bookkeeper was called from his writing to show a man spades and forks. They chatted together about soil and seeds and implements. The man bought a fork and still lingered, talking. He lived a distance out of the city, and he had to stay over night, until some bit of machinery he had brought in was repaired. He finally asked the bookkeeper where there was a cheap, clean hotel. And the bookkeeper smiled dreamily and confessed that he did not know but he invited the gardener to come out and be his guest for the night.

As they went along the gardener wondered what sort of home the bookkeeper would have, and was surprised and delighted at the coziness of the white cottage where the bookkeeper lived with his mother. At the back of the house there was a garden with tulips flaming in rows the whole length of it. There were rare, ragged-edged varieties, some of them exquisitely striped and spotted. There were huge crimson and yellow and white ones, and a few that were almost black. They spread out like a blazing silken banner, and they actually seemed to light the garden when the sun was no longer shining. Beyond the tulips were rows of gold and purple iris with bunches of violets nestled at their roots. There was a pleasant odor of pungent soil. The bookkeeper pointed out beds that would soon be set with pansies, a long trench where sweet peas were coming up, and a great hedge of roses just inside the tall hedge of buckthorn that shut the garden round. Vines grew over the porch and potted begonias bloomed in the windows. Easter lilies were budding in a sheltered nook against the wall.

At supper the talk was of flowers and gardens, of vegetables, too, and corn and meadowland. The gardener told of his place in the country. The bookkeeper's mother beamed hospitably. She was plainly delighted at doing the honors. They had very few guests, she remarked. Sometimes she was just a bit lonely, but her son found his work very absorbing, and when he was at home they could always read together. She was never lonely when he was at home. She loved the flowers, she confessed, quite as if they understood her regard for them. She believed flowers did grow better for some one who really cared for them. There were the neighbors, for instance. None of the neighbors had flowers like theirs even though they got the same seeds and bulbs.

After supper the bookkeeper led his guest upstairs. The whole attic was made into a library. Shelves of books lined the walls, soft curtains hung at the windows, a few blue and pink vases stood on the book cases. There was a desk and a great armchair beside the window that overlooked the garden.

"Write here, too," the gardener asked wonderingly. "Yes. Write and read," said the bookkeeper, smiling. "Write mostly in winter when I haven't the garden to tend."

The gardener sat down timidly on the edge of a wide couch. "This something's been readin'," he asked. He turned over the book that lay beside him. "Essays of Elia," he read. "Taint a book that I ever heard of, I guess," said the gardener a bit heavily.

The bookkeeper's face, shadowed wistfully, "Books take the place of people," he said, "a great deal," he confessed. "Books and the garden. But I do enjoy having a guest, and I do then. I'm so glad you like the garden. Don't let me forget to get you those tulip bulbs in the morning."

**Getting Things Done**

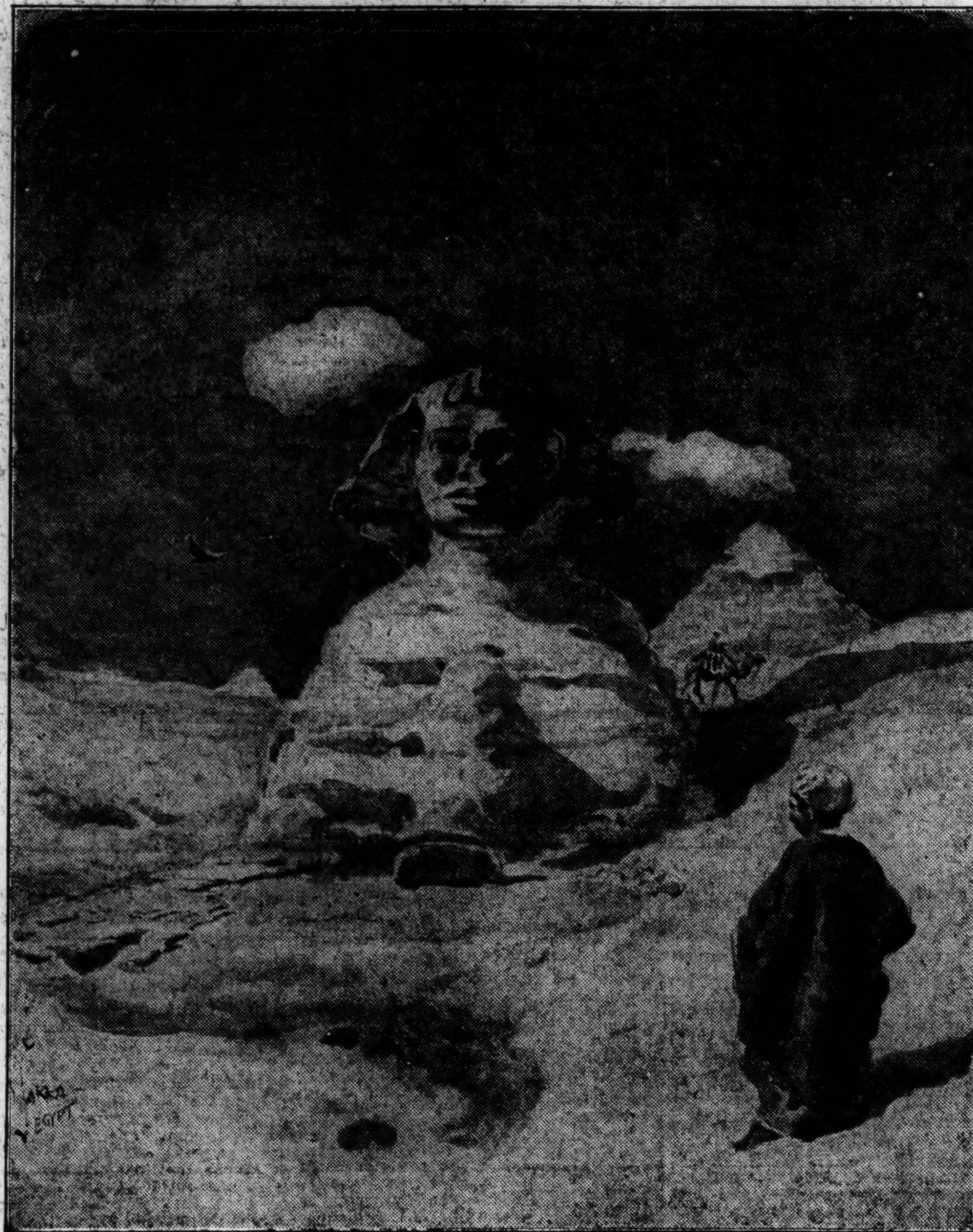
In the castle of which I am honorary baron we are in the middle of an orgy of "getting things done." It must always be so I suppose, when one moves into a new house. After the last furniture van has departed, and the painter's bill has been received, one feels that one can now settle down to enjoy one's new surroundings. But no. The discoveries begin. This door waits a new lock upon it, that fireplace wants a brick taken out, the garden is in need of something else, somebody ought to inspect the cistern. What about the drains? There are a hundred things to be done.

I have a method in these matters. When I observe that something wants doing, I say casually to the baroness, "We ought to do something about that fireplace" or whatever it is. I say it with the air of a man who knows exactly what to do, and would do it himself if he were not infernally busy. The correct answer to this is, "Yes, I'll go and see about it today." Sometimes the baroness tries to put it on me by saying, "We ought to do something about the cistern," but she has not quite got the casual tone necessary, and I have no difficulty in replying (with the air of a man who, etc.), "Yes, we ought." The proper answer to this is, "Very well, then, I'll go and see about it." In either case, as you will

agree, action on the part of the baroness should follow. Unfortunately it doesn't. She, it appears, is a partner in my weakness. We neither of us know how to get things done. It is a knowledge which one can never acquire. Either you are born with an instinct for the man round the corner who tests cisterns, or you are born without it, in which case you never, never find him. There are men with the instinct so highly developed that they can tell you at a moment's notice the name and address,

## The Hyacinth

The hyacinth is like a balustrade placed upside down. A bed of hyacinths resembles a mass of balustrades. Thus that great invention of the Renaissance, the balustrade, allows us to gain, through it a glimpse of nature. This ray of art, the flower, this delicate inspiration, unknowingly requires the intelligence of men to develop its possibilities. — Auguste Rodin.



The Sphinx of the Nile

not merely of a man who will test your cistern for you, but of the one man in your neighborhood who will test it most efficiently and most cheaply. If your canary moulted unduly, and you said to your wife, "We must do something about Ambrose," they would tell you at once of the best canary-mender to approach. These are the men I admire.

The press speaks of this and that politician sometimes as the "Minister who gets things done." I have always felt that, given an adequate permanent staff, I might go down to fame as the householder who got things done. As you see, my staff lets me down. I am quite capable of saying firmly, "I must have ten million big guns by August." And if the under-secretary only made the correct reply, "Very well, sir, I'll see about it," my photograph would appear in the papers as that of "the man that got the guns." But when your under-secretary refuses to carry on, where are you?

What I want, and what I imagine, most people who have moved into a new house want, is an intermediary to get things done for us. . . . He should walk about London, making a note of the houses which have just been sold or let, and as soon as the new residents have taken possession, he should send round his card. "Tell me what is worrying you," he would say, and I will see that something is done about it. . . . Many people would gladly pay him two guineas for such excellent services, and he could probably pick up a trifle more as commissioner from the men to whom he gave the work. It would be worth trying anyway.

But, of course, such a man would have to have a vast knowledge of affairs. He would have to know, for instance, how one buys string. In the ordinary way one doesn't buy string; it comes to you and you take it off and send it back again. But the occasion may arise when you want lots and lots of it. Then it is necessary to look for a string shop. A friend of mine spent the whole of one afternoon trying to buy a ball of string. He wandered from one ironmonger to the other (he had a fixed idea that an ironmonger was the man) and finally, in despair, went into a large furnishing shop, noted for its "artistic suites." He was very humble by this time, and his petition that they should sell him some string because he was an old customer of theirs was unfortunately worded. As far as I know he is still stringless, just as I am still waiting for somebody to do something about the cistern. — A. A. Milne, in "If I May."

The day unfolds like a lotus-bloom. Pink at the tip, and gold at the core, rising up swiftly through waters of gloom. That have night's shore. — Mary McNeil Fenollosa.

A vision of a River and a Land Where no rain falls, which is the river's bed. Through which it flows from Great lakes, and springs unknown, increasing slow. Till the midsummer currents, rushing red, Come overflowing the banks day after day. Like ocean billows that devour the strand. Till, lo! there is no land. Save the cliffs of granite that enclose their flow. And the waste sands beyond; subsiding then Till land comes up again, and the husbandmen (Chanting hymns the while) Sow their sure crops, which till midwinter be Green, gladdening the old Nile As he goes on his gracious journey to the sea. . . . And she— Colossal Woman, couchant in the sands, Who has a lion's body, paws for hands (If she was winged like the Theban one, The widespread wings are gone): Nations have fallen round her, but she stands. Dynasties came and went, but she went not: She saw the Pharaohs and the Shepherd Kings, Chariots and horses in their dread array— Cambysses, Alexander, Anthony, The hosts of standards, and the eagle wings. Whom, to her ruinous sorrow, Egypt drew: She saw, and she forgot— Remembered not the old gods nor the new. Which were to her as though they had not been; . . . Half buried in the sand it lies: It neither questions nor replies; And what is coming, what is gone, Disturbs it not: it looks straight on. — Richard Henry Stoddard.

**A Strange Mistake**

Give me the right word and the right accent and I will move the world. What a dream for a writer! Because written words have their accent, too. Yes! Let me only find the right word! Surely it must be lying somewhere among the wreckage of all the plaints and all the exultations poured out aloud since the first day when hope, the undying, came down to earth. It may be there, close by, disregarded, invisible, quite at hand. But it's no good, I believe there are men who can lay hold of a needle in a bottle of hay at the first try. For myself, I have never had such luck. — Joseph Conrad.

## Thoreau

Thoreau is an American classic. He will always appeal to the confirmed city-men he affected to pity. For the same reason that "Robinson Crusoe" appeals most to land folk, "Walden" will appeal more and more to the men and women of "institutions," to men in studies and clubs, to boys by the fireside in winter. Thoreau is eminently a citizen in the republic of letters, and continues some excellent traditions. . . . The readers of "Walden"

## "An Open Door"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SOON or late there comes to every mortal a desire to find some avenue of escape from the fetters and disappointments of material existence. Since the human mind has claimed to rear its own superstructure of bondages upon false foundations of supposititious life and intelligence in matter, it is incapable of overcoming with material means the discord which is the product of its original material belief. All merely material conditions eventually end in the sense of disappointment or defeat, until it is at length admitted that the way of overcoming must lie in something which will lead out of materiality itself. Here, then, is where Christian Science offers a lively hope by showing men that, while they cannot escape the penalties of materiality by changing about from one material condition to another, and that while death, which is merely a corollary of the belief of life in matter, cannot for that very reason solve any problem, they can and must learn to know their way out of materiality and its effects. The door through which mankind may pass out of limitation, suffering, sorrow, must therefore be one that opens upon spiritual, truth and that at the same time closes upon materiality, even though men seem still to exist in the midst of material conditions.

Centuries ago Christ Jesus announced the existence and accessibility of this door which opens out of material discords into spiritual harmony, when he said, "I am the door: by me if any man enter in, he shall be saved, and shall go in and out, and find pasture." By destroying the effects of materiality as manifested in sin, sickness, and death he proved his knowledge of Truth to be the door out of all material bondage into peace and harmony. He opened the prison doors to the captives of material sense, not merely by helping certain sufferers to recover from just one specific form of suffering, but by plainly teaching all mankind how to know the truth about real existence at all times and thus wholly to escape from the limitations of material belief and to rejoice in the liberty which is the fruit of spiritual understanding. On page 30 of "Miscellaneous Writings" Mrs. Eddy writes of Christ Jesus' teaching and example: "The great Way-shower illustrated Life unconfined; uncontaminated, untrammelled, by matter. He proved the superiority of Mind over the flesh, opened the door to the captive, and enabled man to demonstrate the law of Life, which St. Paul declares 'hath made me free from the law of sin and death.'"

Years after Jesus the Christ had declared his knowledge of Truth to be the door, opened by his demonstration of the supremacy and reality of Spirit and the nothingness of matter, John, in his vision on Patmos, reiterated the power of the knowledge of Truth, employing this same figure of the door and its key. "These things," he was directed to write, "saith he that is holy, he that is true, he that hath the key of David, he that openeth, and no man shutteth; and shutteth, and no man openeth; I know thy works: behold, I have set before thee an open door, and no man can shut it." Once more, in this age, the discovery of the fact of the supremacy and reality of Spirit and the unreality of matter and materialism was to Mrs. Eddy the key that unlocked for her the secret of the power that Jesus the Christ revealed and demonstrated. In the text-

book which she was divinely inspired to name "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," she has declared of the fact implied in this title (p. 99): "Truth has furnished the key to the kingdom, and with this key Christian Science has opened the door of the human understanding. None may pick the lock nor enter by some other door."

This understanding of the spiritual reality of existence is not a theory which a mortal may conveniently adopt with the hope that it will somehow open to him a door to all the human successes that he desires. Understanding is a function of intelligence, a spiritual process, that reaches the innermost sources of thought. Through it God is seen as All and the real man as reflecting God in the spiritual qualities of divine Mind. One must accept this truth of being with a consecration so devout that he not only desires above all else, but also strives, to reflect the divine Mind in all his thinking. Spiritual qualities of Mind thus reflected will gradually but surely dispel former false material beliefs, and in this way it is found that, as Mrs. Eddy says on page 10 of Science and Health, "Spiritual attainments open the door to a higher understanding of the divine Life."

While it is the power of the Christ that opens for men the door to harmony, individual effort to pass through this open door is necessary on the part of the human being. Because divine Principle is ever operative and at all times available, Christ Jesus declared concerning every honest effort, "Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you. For every one that asketh receiveth; and he that seeketh findeth; and to him that knocketh it shall be opened."

## Morning

What has the dawn decided on? Silver and fawn? Crimson and gold? Or a gown of lawn? Or, fold on fold, A mantle of mist around her drawn, As soft of old?

Yesterday she went her way In a cloak of gray, Laced with rain; The like array She may don again. Or, now suppose, As her way she goes, She wears a rose And a dew-dew; And a cloak that blows, Of windy blue; And a cap of flame, where a feather glows. A cloud or two. — Madison Cawein.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1922

## EDITORIALS

### Economic Aspects of the Ford Plan

THERE is reason to suspect that the same conservatism reflected in the official opposition to the proposal of Mr. Ford to establish a great nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals would have been exerted, a few years ago, in an effort to convince both Mr. Ford and the public that some of the undertakings in which he has succeeded were impractical and visionary. But it is interesting to observe that Secretary Weeks, attempting to voice the view of the War Department, and probably of the Cabinet, at a recent hearing before the House Military Affairs Committee, although at first declaring his disapproval of the project as an economic venture, failed, in continuing his testimony under the questioning of members of the committee, to make apparent the reasons for his conclusions.

One important oversight is said by the friends of the plan to have been made by the Secretary of War. He attempted to make it clear that under the operation of the plant by Mr. Ford there could not possibly be produced sufficient nitrate to affect the present market price of manufactured fertilizers, and that the claimed benefit to the farmers would not be realized. He informed the committee that not more than one-thirtieth, and possibly not more than one-fortieth of the 8,000,000 tons of commercial fertilizer now used in the United States could be produced with the facilities which may ultimately be available at Muscle Shoals. This estimate was challenged, quite convincingly it would seem, by officials of the Farm Bureau Federation. They attempted to show that the Secretary had been misinformed, and that the proposed Ford plant would, in fact, be able to supply approximately one-fifth of the nitrate requirements of the fertilizer industry. Their estimate was based upon an annual production of 100,000 tons of nitrates, which is equal to 1,500,000 tons of mixed fertilizer containing 3 per cent of nitrates.

It is upon this mooted point that the decision which the committee is expected to make may turn. Secretary Weeks sought to make it clear that his chief objection to the Ford proposal was what he deemed its impracticability. Such other objections as he raised appeared to be matters of detail which he would hardly have taken the pains to elucidate had he not acted upon the apparent supposition that there would eventually be evolved a working plan satisfactory to the government and to the bidding lessee. The public will heartily indorse the insistence upon every needed safeguard. No serious emergency exists. The necessity for undue haste is not present. The people who have borne the great expense of the project which now remains idle and uncompleted very properly insist that their rights and the rights of the government be safeguarded. But they as reasonably insist that extreme care should be exercised in entering upon the undertaking of developing the Muscle Shoals project as a government-owned utility for the service of even so important a limited commercial section as that adjacent to the site. Such a departure would be contrary to accepted policies, it is claimed.

But the turning over of the site and its uncompleted improvements with the understanding that it is to be devoted, after its development has been completed, to an industry which will, either directly or indirectly, benefit all alike, is quite another matter. Organizations of farmers in all sections of the country are strongly in favor of the acceptance of the Ford proposal, properly safeguarded. Their interest is identical, or should be, with that of the public generally. Cheapened production of foodstuffs, with an increased production as a logical accompaniment, promises needed relief. It is upon the affirmative showing that this is the objective of the Ford plan that the decision of the committee should depend.

### A Foe's Debt—and Others

PERHAPS the most obvious criticism of the proposition now before Congress for the deferring of the Austrian debt of \$24,000,000 owed to the United States is that, as the debtor can by no possibility pay either principal or interest, legislation on the subject is rather superfluous. But such is the condition of Austria, enemy country though at one time she was, that none could grudge her the measure of encouragement in her efforts at recuperation which the lifting of this debt for twenty years would furnish. The war touched Austria but lightly; the peace has destroyed her. Rent not merely in twain by the Treaty, but rather into innumerable fragments, the Austria which incurred the debt for the purpose of feeding her starving people is utterly unable to pay. Her new frontiers, established with no thought of economic considerations, shut her off from practically all the productive territory which once made Vienna the luxurious marketplace of a rich and prosperous hinterland. The peacemakers of Paris did their very worst with Austria, and, if there be a feeling latent that the nation which furnished the pretext for the war may fitly bear its bitterest results, it is fair to remember that the ruling and military caste which committed that crime has been dragged down from power and driven into exile and beggary.

The legislation pending for the relief of Austria is defensible alike on economic and on humanitarian grounds. When enacted, as it is hoped it may be, it will perhaps strengthen the feeling that debts to the United States incurred by her allies should not be more insistently pressed than this one owed by her enemy.

SCOTLAND, with its legends and centuries of history, is naturally viewed as a settled country, and yet it is stated that since the war 4,500,000 acres of Scottish land, almost one-quarter of the entire country, have changed ownership. The cash turnover has been estimated at \$250,000,000. Certainly this shows a vast fluctuating that is not normal. It might either be caused by necessity or a sudden national desire to own homes.



"Git up! Yez hev an argument in yer backyard, git up an' settle it."

"Ar! Lave th' landlord settle it."

"Wake up, man, wake up! Yez hev no landlord; do ye mind WE own th' place now!"

### Franco-American Relations

THERE is apparent an unusual need for Americans to manifest restraint of thought and generosity of spirit toward France, whose press for the moment is giving expression to unfriendly criticism of America and Americans to a degree even bordering on hostility. This flurry of bitterness follows closely upon the publication of plans proposed by Secretary Mellon for the refunding of our foreign debts, and while there might be found in it ample ground for American resentment, yet, if we but consider the situation for a moment, the conclusion is inevitable that no good can possibly result from yielding to the very human temptation to reply in kind. In fact, the present situation can better be made the opportunity for reviewing in our thought the overwhelming debt of gratitude the whole world owes France for the part she played in defending liberty when assailed by forces that seemed irresistible.

Review histories as we may, there can be found no greater example of supreme heroism and unflinching valor—fully comparable with Thermopylae—than was exhibited by Frenchmen in those terrible weeks at Verdun, when the peoples of the allied countries awaited in breathless expectation the news that might have won. But those valiant poils, emulating the noblest examples of bravery in all history, determined that the soil of France should not be trod by the invading throngs through that historic gateway. Their brave words "They shall not pass" will go down with the "Marseillaise" to thrill and inspire for all time to incredible deeds of splendid self-sacrifice and lofty patriotism.

Moreover, it is well to recall that, although still undaunted in spirit and with head high, France came out of this titanic struggle with shattered ranks and depleted treasures. No country, with the possible exception of Belgium, was called upon to make such tremendous sacrifices in men and treasure in proportion to its resources; and while her burdens seem heavy, almost overwhelming in their weight and diversity, yet no country faces the future with firmer conviction of its ability to recoup and completely rebuild its shattered fortunes.

There underlies this momentary irritation a foundation of traditional friendship and good will between America and France that is in no particular jeopardized by this fleeting petulance on the part of the French press. Meantime much can be done to restore the spirit of amity and sincere sympathy frequently voiced in recent months in the press of both countries. It is an opportune time for Americans to exemplify practically the teachings of the greatest of all Christians, who declared in no unmistakable terms the necessity of manifesting unending patience, tolerance, and kindly forbearance toward those who perchance might revile and despise even a generous benefactor.

### The Haitian Protest Emphasized

SOMEWHAT insistent emissary has come to the United States to emphasize the protest of his own country, Haiti, and its neighboring island, Santo Domingo, against the continued occupations of both by American troops. This representative is Dr. Pierre Hudicourt, a member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague. Surely he is entitled to a hearing, and the presumption of plausibility and truthfulness which common courtesy must accord him gives him the standing of a reputable witness. Perhaps due allowance should be made for the characteristic zeal with which the natives of the tropics and their spokesmen undertake important diplomatic missions. They are enthusiastic, volatile, and sometimes extravagant. Thus there might be reason to question Dr. Hudicourt's assertion that the American occupation of Haiti in 1915 was as serious an

infraction of international law as was the Japanese occupation of Shantung. Perhaps it is all in the point of view. It would be difficult to convince a considerable number of people in the United States that any ulterior motive prompted the occupation of Haiti under the treaty arrangements made prior to the sending of marines and the taking over of the customs and many other of the functions of government. As to the wisdom of that action, there may not be a like unanimity of opinion.

It is insisted by the Haitian representative that the American people have not been permitted to hear the truth regarding the abuses he claims have been committed under the guise of an alleged friendly protectorate. He even declares that the report of the special congressional committee which visited the islands during the last holiday season is based upon misinformation, if not upon actually perjured testimony. Even the basis of occupation is untenable, he says, because the treaty terms were obtained through violence and fraud. He believes the treaty should be immediately abrogated and the forces withdrawn.

Is it a fact that the truth regarding this alleged friendly occupation of friendly territory has been withheld? Some doubt has clouded the entire transaction from the first, it would seem. There has not been in the undertaking the same clearly-defined purpose, for instance, that marked the occupation of Cuba by American troops, or that has defined, from the beginning, the status of the provisional government in the Philippines. Beyond this there is another and a most important consideration. There has not been, touching the details of military rule in Haiti, anything approaching a measure of authentic publicity. Is it because of this failure to take the public into its complete confidence that the government has drawn suspicion upon itself? If there was nothing which it was desired to conceal, why has not the full light of publicity been thrown upon an unhappy situation? The eyes of the world were upon the United States when its forces went into Cuba. Every act in the administration of affairs in the Philippines has been subjected to the closest scrutiny. Who shall say what abuses might not have been practiced in the Philippines had conditions there been what they are in Haiti and Santo Domingo? The American soldier, unrestrained, is not a kindergarten pupil, and the officers who command him are not kindergarten teachers. They have had to deal with a people possessing many superstitions, little of the white man's learning, and few or none of his ideals. There are indications, lamentably convincing, that the processes followed have partaken more of those which tend toward subjugation than toward emancipation from centuries of mistaken conceptions of what progress and freedom truly signify.

### Reorganizing Federal Departments

ONE of the most important progressive steps the Administration at Washington will have taken during its tenure will be the reorganization of the various federal departments. It seems certain that, despite the political opposition such an undertaking naturally would encounter, a general reformation and readjustment of the executive departments and a regrouping and consolidation of bureaux will be eventually accomplished. These reforms should have been made years ago.

Putting the executive arm of the government upon an efficient, workable and economic basis obviously would mean a reduction in the working forces of the various departments and bureaux. An army of men and women now on the government pay roll would have to seek other employment. It is easy to understand, therefore, that strenuous objection to such reforms would be made. Those who hold positions in the federal offices at Washington obtained their employment in most cases through the influence of political leaders and members of Con-

gress and consequently are able to put up formidable opposition to any proposed changes.

But economies are the order of the day. When it is understood that several hundred million dollars annually are to be saved the taxpayers by an orderly method of running the government, in addition to giving the people a more efficient, businesslike administration, any opposition that may be engendered by self-interest is likely to succumb sooner or later.

One of the tentative proposals that has been under discussion at different times has been a consolidation of the War and Navy departments into a department of defense, one cabinet member and two undersecretaries respectively having charge of the Army and Navy. The duties and activities of the present War and Navy departments are in some respects so similar that it would seem entirely feasible to consolidate the departments. In the matter of purchasing supplies alone there could be a big saving. It has been found in experiences of the past that the purchasing agents of these departments had been bidding against each other for the things required by their respective departments. This, of course, forced them to pay higher prices for the supplies than otherwise they would need to have done. In the matter of provender it is estimated that the navy spends about \$5,000,000 a year more than the Army on a pro rata basis for practically the same kind of food.

There are various other important changes, consolidations and transference of activities proposed, all looking to a better coordination of government work and consequent greater efficiency in all departments and bureaux. Serious study has been given the subject for months by a special committee. President Harding greatly desires that these reforms be made. It is therefore reasonable to hope that the needed changes will be accomplished, and at an early date.

### Editorial Notes

THE London Times Educational Supplement recently brought forth an excellent reason for the national educational system. It is the adequate education of the child "with a complete sense of its duties to the environment into which it is born." Going further, The Times stated: "If the individuals of any group of the community have anything less than equal opportunities, their sense of duty to the community is lessened." And, by implication of course, more than equal opportunities would lead to the same result if the reasoning of the English paper be followed. There is something here for the advocates of private education and the individual instruction of the child to ponder on. The public school system has often been attacked and the theory that every child should receive a particular education based on the nature of the child has been propounded before. The Times has brought forward a splendid argument in favor of national education in that it intimates that the whole is more important than the part, the state than the individual.

CALENDAR manufacturers undoubtedly will be more interested than any other class in the bill introduced by Representative Schall of Minnesota in the House. It proposes a year of thirteen months, fifty-two weeks and 364 days, with an odd day coming between December and January to be called New Year's Day. In leap year the added day would come between June 28 and July 1 and be called Leap Year Day. The extra month is to be called Vern, as it comes during the vernal equinox. Each month, of course, would consist of 28 days. The Liberty Calendar Association of America, which is behind the bill, maintains that the simplification would dispense with need of revising calendars, saving about \$25,000,000 a year. It can be imagined what the calendar manufacturers are thinking about such a move.

How simple some of the world's problems would be if King Feisal's methods of government could be applied to them. When the Mesopotamian Arabs refuse to pay land taxes, King Feisal visits them in person, and talks to them with "sweet reasonableness" till they ask nothing better than to know what they may do to show their loyalty. The King suggests that they might pay their land taxes, and the thing is done. The Arab appears to rightly regard government as an institution whose proper function is to save him from himself, and that not by methods of reprisal, which King Feisal's Government at Baghdad vainly advocated, but by an appeal to his idealism and his common sense.

WHEN William R. Green declared somewhat emphatically in the United States House of Representatives that "Congress will not modify the Volstead Law," he was not saying anything that every thinking person in America did not already know, but was simply crystallizing the sentiment of the country in one crisp and definite pronouncement. In the midst of the mass of controversial opinions on the status of prohibition in the United States, opponents would do well thoroughly to weigh and appreciate the statement of Clayton R. Lusk, New York State Senator, that the point at issue no longer is the question of prohibition, but solely the question of enforcement.

THE introduction of a bill in the New Jersey Legislature for the punishment of offenders against religious freedom certainly constitutes, if nothing more, at least a sign of the times. The enactment of the bill would render it unlawful to annoy or obstruct public worship of any religious body, or to ridicule the founder or recognized head of any sect or cult. It is only a few centuries since the thumbscrew and the rack were used to check religious freedom. Today, it appears, it may soon be a punishable offense to hamper in the slightest degree this freedom. Certainly Justice does come into her own!

SOMEHOW Shelley's line in "Adonais" about one whose name was writ in water comes to mind while reading the announcement that a fossil brownstone slab bearing the imprint of raindrops has been presented to the geological museum of Trinity College. This was a rainstorm that occurred thousands and thousands of years ago, and yet the marks of it are still to be seen. Like the luscious, ever-vital personality of John Keats, these raindrops have become part of the heritage of Time.